THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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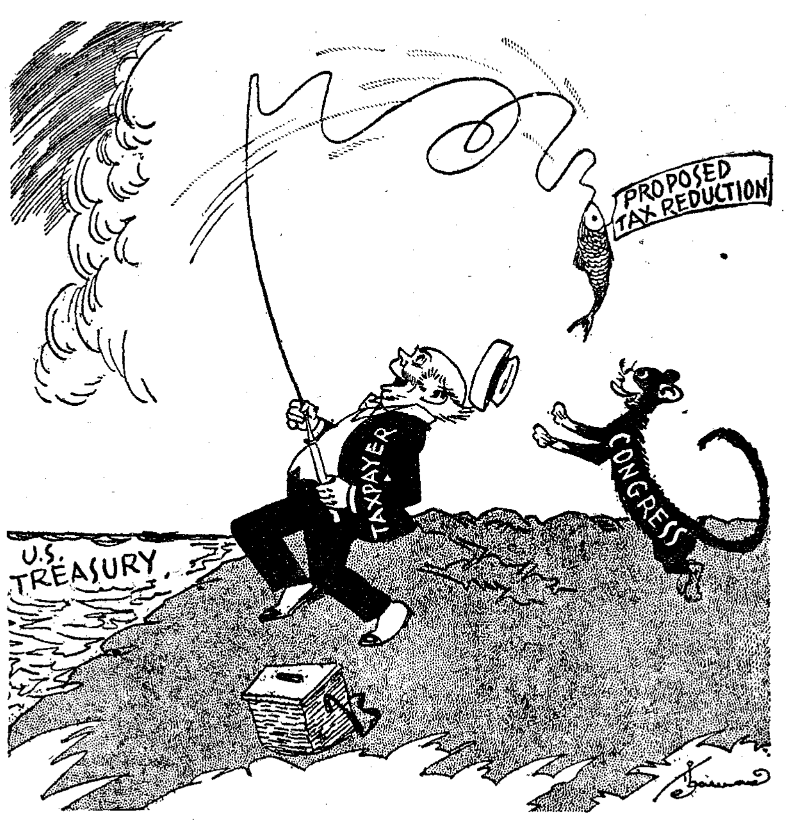
TAX-REDUCTION IN DOUBT

JUST BECAUSE the White House is flooded with letters and telegrams urging lower taxes; just because the hint of relief has "swept the country like an invigorating breeze"; just because popular enthusiasm is aflame over the possibility of lightening the burden on the aching shoulders of the American taxpayer by a third of a billion dollars annually, we must not assume, a Democratic paper warns us, that the adoption of Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction program is a foregone conclusion. We are approaching, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, "a test of what an aroused but unorganized public opinion can accomplish to change the mind of a Congress already pretty firmly made up"; and the outcome, as this South Carolina paper sees it, is doubtful. "TAX-CUT PLAN MAY BE KILLED BY DEMOCRATS," proclaim the headlines over a Washington dispatch to the Republican New York *Tribune*, which further informs us that, according to Washington estimates, "if Congress takes up seriously the question of tax-revision, it will require six months' time before it is disposed of," altho Secretary Mellon says that his proposed reductions "should become effective January 1, 1924."



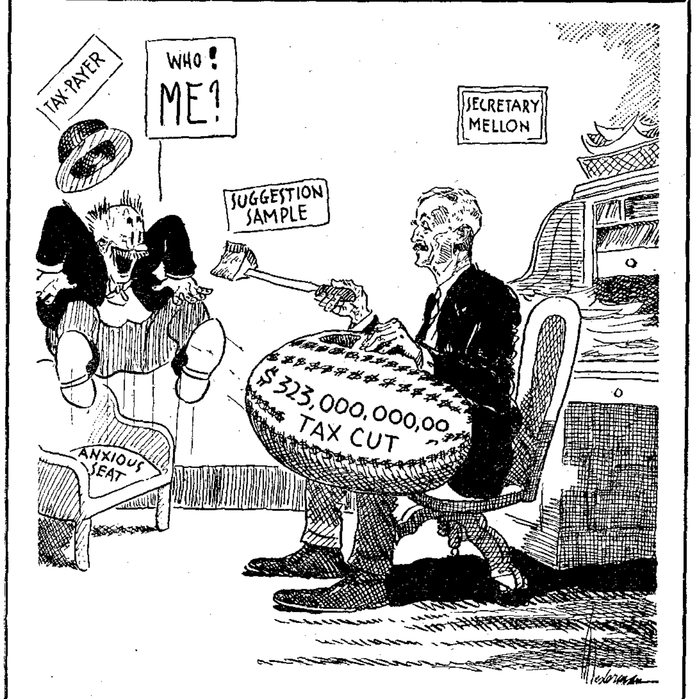
DON'T CHEER YET

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

But why, the politically unsophisticated may ask, will Congress hesitate to grant a relief that the public so imperatively demands and that the Treasury Department has shown to be obtainable? Secretary Mellon himself names one possible obstacle when he says: "A soldiers' bonus would postpone tax-reduction, not for one, but for many years to come. It would mean an increase rather than a decrease in taxes, for in the long run it could be paid only out of moneys collected by the Government from the people in the form of taxes." This difficulty was discust at some length in last week's DIGEST, where it was noted that while a majority of the members of both houses of Congress are apparently committed to bonus legislation, many of them dispute Mr. Mellon's statement that it is not possible to have a bonus and tax-reduction too. In a Washington dispatch to the independent Democratic New York *Times* we read:

> "The bonus leaders are now hopeful that Congress will agree to reduce taxes about $250,000,000 and provide a small bonus at the same time. The plan under consideration calls for the acceptance of most of the Mellon plan, except as to amusement taxes, and provides for an increased tariff on luxuries. Such a scheme, it is hoped by them, will satisfy the public and save the faces of the bonus advocates.
>
> "This so-called compromise suggestion has many supporters, and it is urged that the proposal would make it easy to get the tax bill through Congress. It represents the views of some practical politicians in the party.
>
> "Those who are opposed to bonus legislation say that the time has come when the Federal Government should take the firmest stand against such payments to soldiers, because within a few years there will appear in Congress demands for pensions for the World War Veterans, and these can not be avoided.
>
> "The leaders are confronted with all kinds of difficulties in prospective control of Congress action on taxation, the bonus, and, in fact, all legislation that involves political policies. The taxation question is complicated by the previous attitude of Congress on the bonus. The only thing that will alleviate the situation, some bonus supporters say, is for the American Legion formally to abandon the bonus in favor of the average taxpayer."

Other stumbling-blocks in the path of Mr. Mellon's plan, we gather from the dispatches of the Washington correspondents, are: Legislators who look upon a treasury surplus "simply as an opportunity for further spending"; radical Republicans who oppose any reduction of the higher surtax rates under the belief that more money can be collected by high surtaxes than by moderate ones; and possible Democratic reluctance to give the necessary aid to pass a measure for which a



MELLON'S MELON

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

Republican Administration will get the credit in next year's elections.

Taking first the case of the Republican insurgents, we recall the misgivings of Senator Reed Smoot (Rep.), of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who, while in sympathy with Mr. Mellon's plan, at first exprest the belief that "there won't be any tax-revision this year." He later agreed to put his shoulder behind the proposed measure; but his misgivings, we are told, were due to the probability that certain radical Republicans will obstruct any tax legislation that reduces the taxes of the rich. No sooner had Secretary Mellon's recommendations been published, reports a Washington correspondent of the Democratic New York *World,* than Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) "voiced the radical-progressive view by saying that a counter-proposition would be projected for no tax relief for the wealthy, for taxation of stock dividends, and for abolition of tax-exempt securities." "FEAR OF RADICALS HAMPERS TAX-CUT," announces a headline in the Republican New York *Herald.* "The extreme radical Republican group not only favors the soldiers' bonus, but is inclined to oppose such reductions suggested by Secretary Mellon, as will apply to large incomes," we read in the Republican Buffalo *Express,* which informs us, however, that—

"The radicals approve Secretary Mellon's suggestion for a 25 per cent. reduction in the tax on earned income, following the example of Great Britain. This proposition, on which a differentiate rate would be applied to come from wages, salaries and professional services as distinguished from income from a business or investment, seems certain to meet with practically unanimous approval, altho modifications will be suggested in order to take care of special classes, such as farmers, who might not be necessary to tax."

Turning again to the *World's* Washington correspondent, we learn that Senator Smith W. Brookhart (Rep., Iowa) "would cut the taxes on small incomes lower than Mellon suggests, and make up for it by raising the surtaxes and excess profits taxes, the gift taxes and inheritance taxes, so far that they would not only make up for the cuts, but give enough revenue in addition to take care of a soldier bonus." To quote further:

"It is to guard against this sort of legislation that the steadier Republicans are seeking an entente with the Democrats. Less than one-half the Senate is in Washington at present, but already the nose-counters are at work at figuring on the fate of the tax measure.

"Assuming that President Coolidge will be behind it with his full influence, they think they can count forty-three Republicans for the measure. If they can get six Democrats, it is intimated that something approaching the Mellon amelioration of the taxpayers' lot can be accomplished. This number can be obtained if the Republicans will go far enough in meeting Democratic sentiment. Already the Republicans think they know four of the minority who will vote with them.

"Senator Lodge is rather gloomy at the prospect, but Senator Curtis (Rep., Kan.) believes enough Democrats share the Republican view that boosting the levies on big incomes, as the radicals suggest, would simply drive more capital beyond the reach of any taxation, and therefore a coalition is among the possibilities. Senator Smoot likewise is inclined to be optimistic, tho all would have been better pleased had the tax-reduction scheme not been launched at this time. That sentiment is, however, waning as the temper of the country is being manifested.

"The Brookhart group scoffs at these figures, pointing out that among the Republicans counted as for the tax measure, twenty-three voted for the bonus, and recognition that the bonus can not be paid if anything approaching the Mellon plan goes through is general."

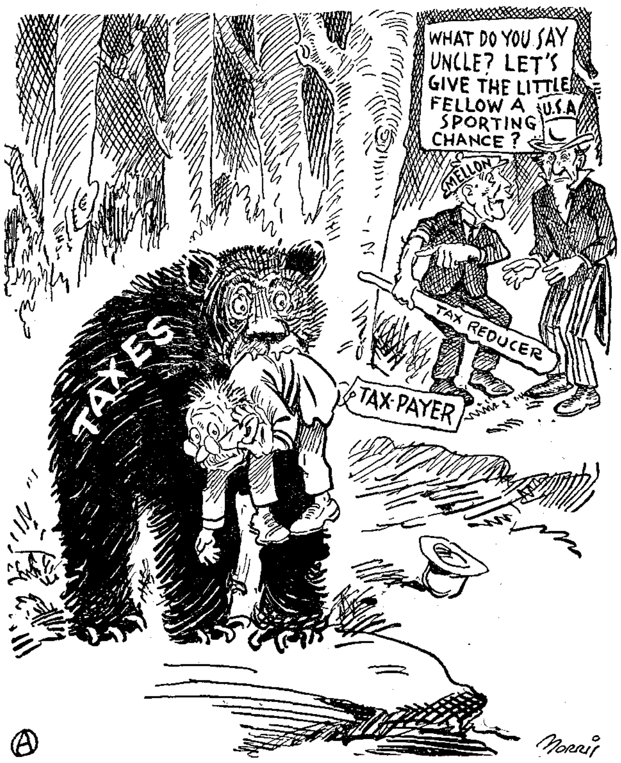
The need of Democratic assistance to put through a tax program in any way resembling Mr. Mellon's is further emphasized in this Washington dispatch to the Democratic New York *Times:*

"Even tho tax-revision demands should become so urgent as to sidetrack the bonus, there is no certainty that the Republican leaders, backed by only a nominal majority in Congress, and threatened by the radical bloc holding the balance of power, can dictate the terms of tax-reduction.

"The only way a moderately framed tax-reducing bill can be enacted, it is believed, is by conservative Democrats joining the Republicans. If such a combination were effected, the bill would have to vary from the recommendations of Secretary Mellon, as the Democrats would not help the Republicans unless they had some of their ideas embodied in the bill.

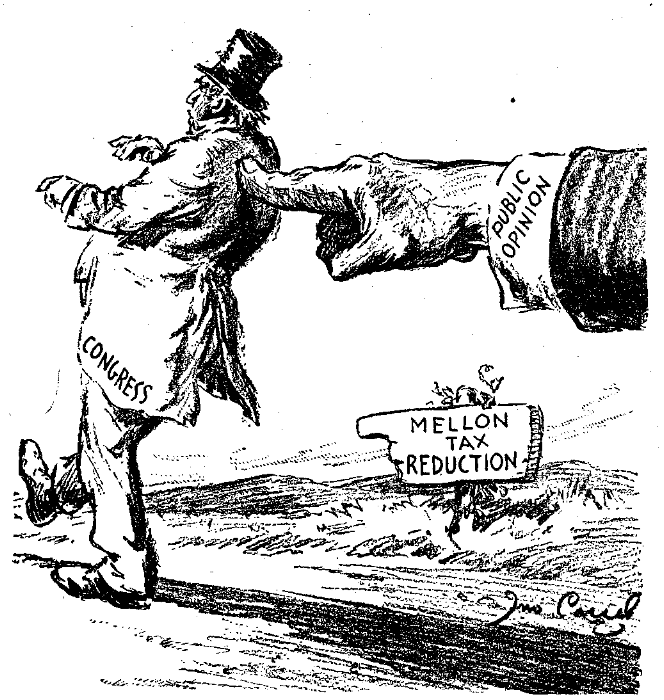
"Those who are in accord with Secretary Mellon's proposals intend to make every effort to obtain enough Democratic support to overcome the radical opposition. If the tax-reduction battle is to be helpful to the entire community, it is urged it must be non-partizan."

Altho certain leading Democrats have frankly declared themselves in favor of the Mellon program, we find the following


WHAT DO YOU SAY UNCLE? LET'S GIVE THE LITTLE FELLOW A SPORTING CHANCE?
MELLON
U.S.A
TAX REDUCER
TAXES
TAX-PAYER
Morris

SWEET WORDS TO THE TAXPAYER

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



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POINTING THE WAY

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

predictions in a Washington dispatch to the Republican New York *Tribune:*

> "Should a Republican measure be developed which the Democrats calculate is highly popular with the country, it may be taken as assured that this will encounter delaying tactics in both houses. The Democratic leaders know that if a revision bill lowering taxation is put through the coming session the Republicans in Congress and the Republican Administration will get the credit. They do not intend this shall happen.
>
> "Were the regular Republicans in control of the House and Senate, there is no doubt a tax-reduction program would be passed which would be akin to the Mellon program. But they are not in control. If the House Ways and Means Committee brings forth a tax revision bill, it is probable the Democrats and progressives in the house will unite to change it and tear it to pieces."

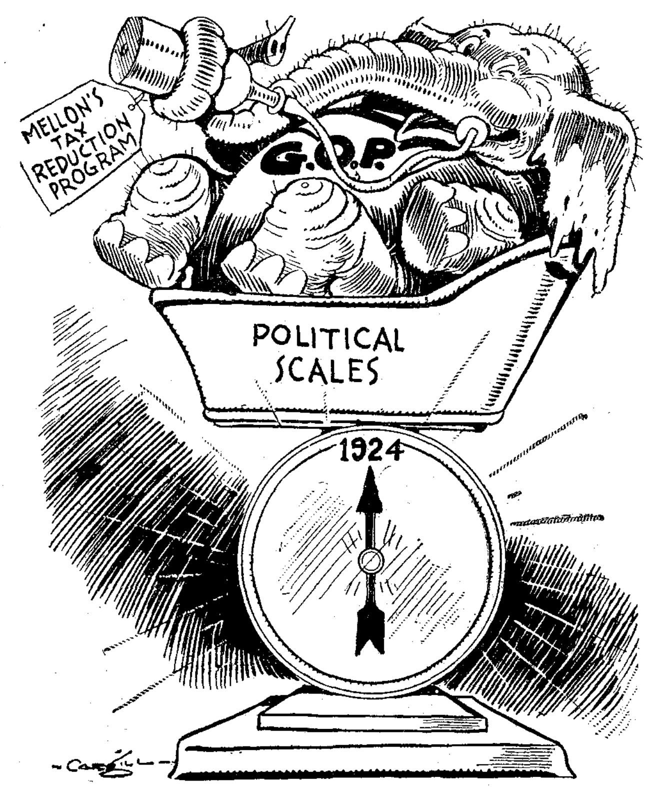
The principal danger to the plan to reduce taxes, according to Charles Michelson in the New York *World,* "is that the Democrats are still smarting over the Republican failure to cooperate with them when President Wilson called Congress in special session in 1919 to restore the country to a peace basis, the biggest part of which enterprise was the revision of the tax laws." To quote Mr. Michelson further:

> "Now the shoe is on the other foot. The Republicans, harassed and threatened by the radical group in Congress, find themselves unable to carry out the plan advanced by the Coolidge Administration and are appealing to the Democrats to forget partizan politics and help relieve the country from its burdens. Senator King of Utah, who has a tax program of his own, insists there will be no Democratic aid for the Mellon program. He wants the taxes cut down on smaller incomes even further than Mellon suggests, and wants the surtaxes and excess profits taxes raised even above where they are at present. This is also the program of the radicals."

"Unless President Coolidge forces action the Congressmen who are afraid of the bonus issue may let the matter hang fire and die in the Ways and Means Committee," remarks another correspondent, who adds: "So it depends on President Coolidge and a handful of Democrats whether the American people are going to get relief, or keep on paying for another year."

The recommendations contained in Secretary Mellon's letter to Acting Chairman Green of the House Committee on Ways and Means were summarized in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week. Turning again to that letter, we will quote the passages which explain his proposal to "reduce the surtax rates by commencing their application at $10,000 instead of $6,000, and scaling them progressively upward to 25 per cent. at $100,000," since it is this recommendation that has drawn most of the fire from the radicals. Says the Secretary:

> "This will readjust the surtax rates all along the line, and the Treasury recommends the readjustment, not in order to reduce the revenues, but as a means of saving the productivity of the surtaxes. In the long run it will mean higher rather than lower revenues from the surtaxes. At the outset it may involve a temporary loss in revenue, but the Government Actuary estimates that even during the first year, if the revision is made early enough, the net loss in revenue from all the changes in the surtaxes would be only about $100,000,000, and that in all probability the revenue from the reduced rates will soon equal or exceed what would accrue at the present rates, because of the encouragement which the changes will give to productive business.
>
> "The readjustment of the surtaxes, moreover, is not in any sense a partizan measure. It has been recommended, on substantially this basis, by every Secretary of the Treasury since the end of the war, irrespective of party. The present system is a failure. It was an emergency measure, adopted under the pressure of war necessity, and not to be counted upon as a permanent part of our revenue structure. For a short period the surtaxes yielded much revenue, but their productivity has been constantly shrinking, and the Treasury's experience shows that the high rates now in effect are progressively becoming less productive of revenue. The high rates put pressure on taxpayers to reduce their taxable income, tend to destroy individual initiative and enterprise, and seriously impede the development of productive business. Taxpayers subject to the higher rates can not afford, for example, to invest in American railroads or industries, or embark upon new enterprises in the face of taxes that will take 50 per cent. or more of any return that may be realized. These taxpayers are withdrawing their capital from productive business and investing it instead in tax-exempt securities and adopting other lawful methods of avoiding the realization of taxable income. The result is to stop business transactions that would normally go through, and to discourage men of wealth from taking the risks which are incidental to the development of new business. Ways will always be found to avoid taxes so destructive in their nature, and the only way to save the situation is to put the taxes on a reasonable basis that will permit business to go on and industry to develop. This, I believe, the readjustment

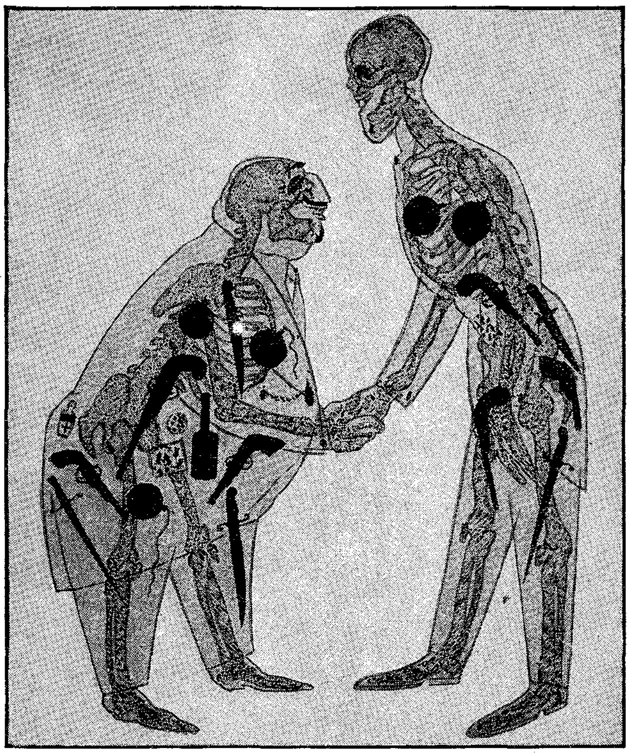


ANOTHER MELLON'S FOOD BABY

—Cargill in the Kansas City *Journal.*

herein recommended will accomplish, and it will not only produce larger revenues, but at the same time establish industry and trade on a healthier basis throughout the country. The alternative is a gradual breakdown in the system, and a perversion of industry that stifles our progress as a nation.

"The growth of tax-exempt securities, which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax, is at the same time encouraging extravagance and reckless expenditure on the part of local authorities. These State and local securities will ultimately have to be paid, principal and interest, out of taxes, thus contributing directly to the heavy local taxation which bears so hard on the farmers and small property owners. There is no immediate remedy for this within the power of Congress except the readjustment of the surtaxes on a basis that will permit capital to seek productive employment and keep it from exhausting itself in tax-exempt securities. The productive use of capital in our railroads and industries will also tend to bring lower costs for transportation and manufactured products."



"ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP"—A GERMAN VIEW

The great moment of reconciliation snapt with Röntgen apparatus.

—From *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The surtax reduction scheme "had practically no chance of acceptance alone," thinks the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, but "with a plan calling for reduction all along the line the going will be better, whatever the final action of Congress may be." The New York *Herald* reminds us that the Mellon plan "calls for a cut of 43 or more per cent. in the income taxes of nine-tenths of the taxpayers; for an end of the injustice by which earned income is taxed as heavily as unearned; and for a surtax revision that will send profits into industrial expansion instead of into tax-exempt securities." Not the rich, but the salaried or professional classes and the wage-earners will benefit most under Secretary Mellon's plan, both directly in lower taxes and indirectly, because the stimulus to business will diminish the cost of living, declares Senator Reed Smoot. In a statement to the press he goes on to say:

"I fear, however, that these who will attack this legislation will be able to blind the public, and the public may be deceived into thinking the benefits will go to the wealthy classes of individuals and business. Every man who has an understanding of the law and its operation of course knows that by reducing surtaxes the United States Treasury will benefit and the bigger taxpayers will not benefit at all.

"The fact is, as Treasury receipts prove, that when surtaxes are high the wealthy divert their funds to tax-exempt securities. The Treasury is thereby prevented from collecting taxes, and industry is injured by the diversion of productive capital to unproductive fields. That in turn injures the community at large in its serious indirect effects upon business expansion, productivity and prosperity."

Mr. Mellon's plan offers American labor, according to George W. Hinman in the New York *American*, a choice between "high wages or high taxes, because American business can not carry both wages and taxes at the peak and continue to prosper." America has now "the highest wages in the world and next to the highest taxes," says Mr. Hinman, but—

"In the long run the American people have got to make the choice between peak wages and peak taxes. The business of the country can not carry both and compete with business of the rest of the world. That is flat."

FACTORS THAT STRAIN THE ENTENTE

THE HISTORIC ENTENTE between France and England, "consecrated in the blood of men and the tears of women," as one editor puts it, seemed nearer dissolution in the latter days of November than at any time since French occupation of the Ruhr Valley, in January of last year. "The lessons of the World War seemed about to be lost, and its sacrifices forgotten," notes the Washington *Star*. Now that the most recent crisis in Anglo-French relations has been bridged over, at least until after the British elections, a search among editorials and foreign dispatches brings to light many of the problems which for a time darkened the already murky outlook for peace in Europe, and very nearly, we are led to believe, toppled over the tottering Franco-British entente.

Fundamentally, points out the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the questions at issue were of no immediate importance. It was only because France and England were so far apart on general policy that the general issues threatened a break." By going backward a few years with the New York *Evening Post*, we learn that—

"Before the war, entente—French for 'understanding'—was the more informal type of associationship. The Triple Entente of France, Great Britain and Russia was, as far as Great Britain was concerned, a voluntary friendship. Great Britain was not bound to go to the aid of either of these two nations in war, as France and Russia were bound by formal treaties between themselves. This was shown, of course, when Great Britain hesitated for two or three days after the outbreak of the war before entering the lists against Germany. The Entente became an alliance in the course of the war, when the three nations agreed to wage war and to make peace together. To-day Great Britain, France and Italy are bound together by something more than these war agreements. Their names are signed to the same Treaty of Versailles."

But while they may be bound together, and compelled to present a united front toward Germany, declares the Springfield *Republican*, "the Entente still lacks a common policy, a common purpose, and a common ideal." Yet, points out the New York *World*, "an open rupture of the Franco-British entente would mean the gradual but almost inevitable formation of an Anglo-German entente." Why the interests of these dominating European nations clash is thus explained by the Newark *News:*

"The whole complicated situation can be summed up in a relatively few self-evident facts. The relationship between them ought to be plain to anybody who has lived through the last five years. The first and probably the central fact is that France is afraid. Fear is the cruelest and most compelling motive. France is determined to achieve her own safety against Germany for now and the future at any cost. Once relieve France of her fear and the question of reparations is negotiable. But France wants safety first.

"Great Britain also has her fear. She lives by foreign trade. She must have markets or starve. Once assure Britain that the continent is not to be dominated by France in either an economic or political sense, then there is no question that can not be solved by negotiations. Great Britain's traditional policy is not to let any

Springfield, Missouri

Power dominate the continent. She recalls Napoleon. Her industries are afraid of competition with a Franco-German industrial combine.

"Britain's fears and France's fears thus bring them into opposition. The rest of Europe has similar fears. Italy fears isolation if the Treaty of Versailles is made void. Germany is afraid of an economic readjustment which will leave her out. Some States dread the loss of their newly won independence; others fear they will starve for lack of markets."

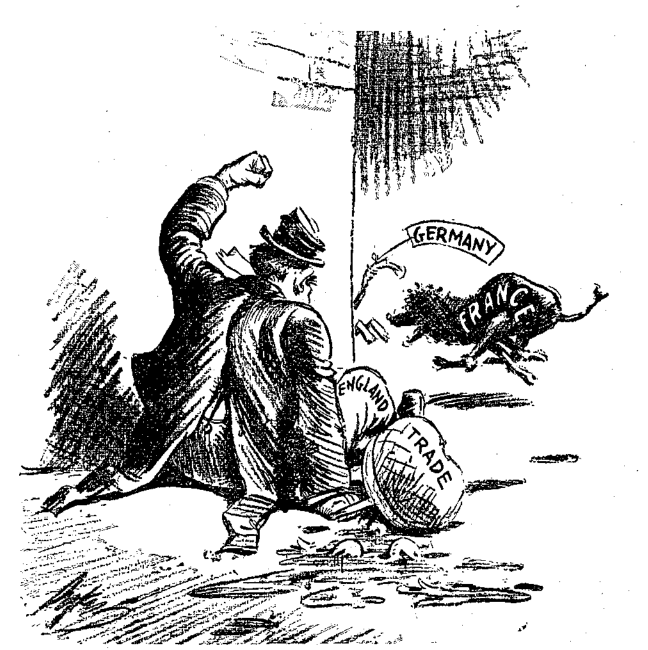
"At the bottom of the difficulty," thinks the Washington *Post*, "is the wreck that was once called the Treaty of Peace." Continues *The Post:*

"From the day the Treaty was signed, there has been a divergence of understanding between Great Britain and France, constantly growing wider and more dangerous. The fact is that there is no entente and has not been since 1919. France has gone one way and Great Britain another. They can not see alike, can not act alike, and have no wish to make such mutual concessions as would bring about common action. All their interests except one are fundamentally incompatible. They united in the interest of their self-preservation, but when their survival was assured, they began to drift apart."

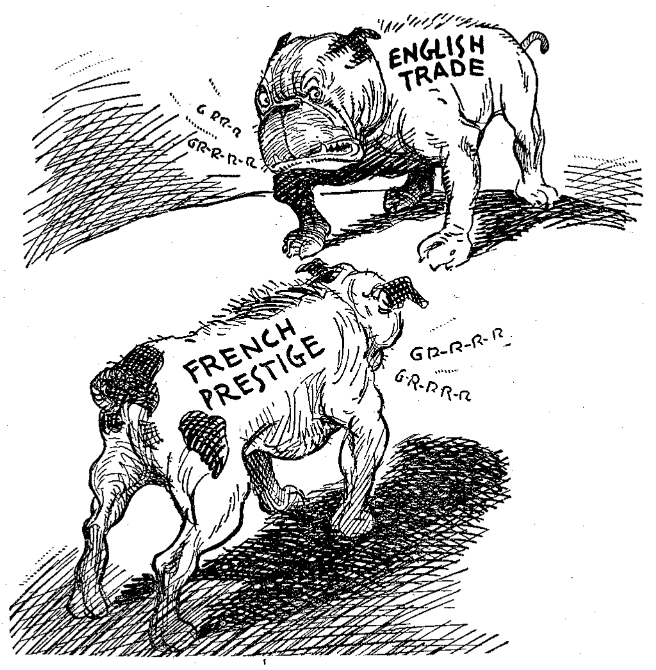
"The difference between France and Great Britain," says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, "seems to be that France is insisting on what she regards as her full rights under the Treaty, while Great Britain is disposed to ask only what she thinks Germany can accept in view of the situation." London, we read in the Springfield *Republican*, "also resents the support by the French of the Rhineland Separatists, opposition to American participation in determining Germany's capacity to pay reparations, and the lending by France to her allies, for military purposes, of large sums of money while her war debts remain unpaid." As the Indianapolis *News* explains:

"France, not without considerable reason, distrusts Germany's intention of carrying out any agreements made incident to ending the World War. Great Britain, dependent as no other nation is on trade outside its borders in order to live, sees its difficulties mounting as winter approaches, and upward of 2,000,000 of its citizens are unemployed. Germany has indecision on every hand, its monetary system all but destroyed, workers in cities unable to obtain currency of enough value even to buy the necessaries of life, and national decay ready to begin, if it has not already begun, in vital activities. Italy has not yet balanced its budget, neither has France, and most of Europe's smaller countries are in a similar position."

And so, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "we are back again to the state of affairs that obtained eleven months ago."



'IGHLY HINDIGNANT
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.



"ONE OF US MUST GO!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

While most of the foregoing comment is without bias, it is not surprizing to find dispatches and editorials criticizing and defending France and England. Says the Philadelphia *Record*, for example:

"Ever since Poincaré became Prime Minister, France has yielded nothing. It has persisted in a course in which Italy would not join it, and which Great Britain strongly opposed. France betrayed the treaty of Sèvres, and betrayed England in the Near East. It was checked momentarily by the warning of Bonar Law that if France did not support England on the Dardanelles, England would not support France on the Rhine. The invasion on the Ruhr, also, was done without the approval of Italy and in the face of the protests of Great Britain."

Mr. Poincaré, on the other hand, is not at a loss for a defense of his country. Said the French Premier recently in a speech:

"In defending our rights we defend equally the rights of our allies—Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia. It is the status of the world which is at stake. We intend to remain its guardians. Open breaches of the Treaty of Versailles are already too numerous.

"For some time Germany has been taking liberties with the stipulations guaranteeing our security. She has paralyzed the action of the Interallied Commission of Control. She has tried to rebuild her armament in the dark and reconstitute the military formations forbidden by the Treaty.

"Those things mean on the part of the German Government audacious defiance of the Allies, violent attacks on the Treaty, insolent attempts against peace. Penalties are necessary. We shall impose them if we do not obtain satisfaction. Furthermore, we are resolved not to evacuate the territories occupied by virtue of the Treaty before all the clauses signed at Versailles are completely executed."

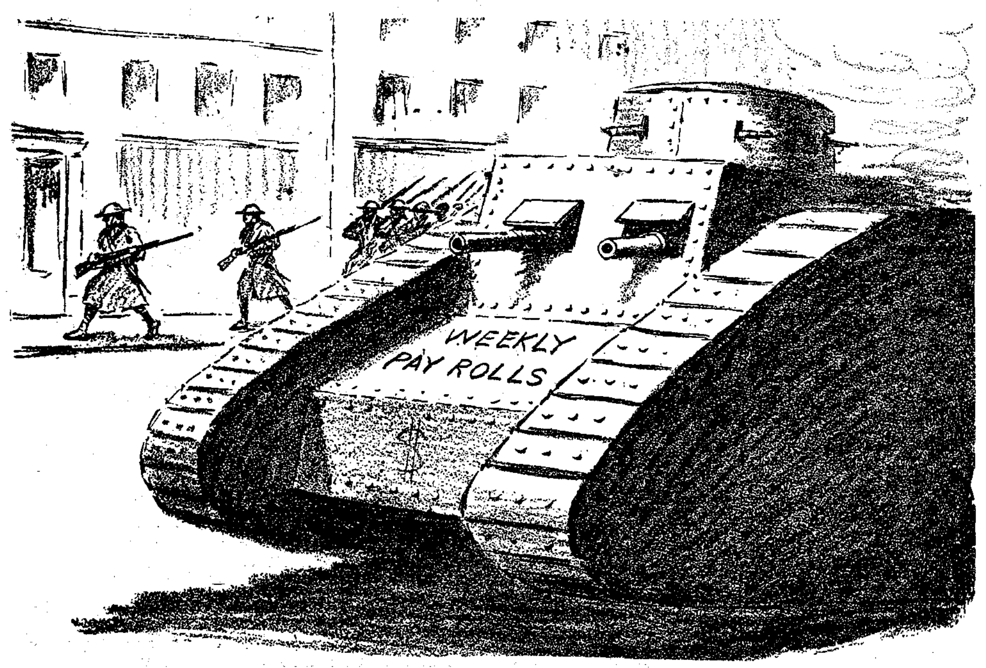
But France "can not afford to fight Germany and England at the same time," remarks the Paris *Temps*. Besides, maintains the New York *World:*

"The destruction of the Entente is not a way out of the trouble in Europe. If it comes, nevertheless, it will be a sign that the condition of Europe is worse; it will not mean that the condition is going to improve. For while a British Government might have to break with France, no British Government could help shrinking from the prospect of entering a new coalition hostile to France.

"A break with France would only make France more desperate and leave Great Britain more impotent. For that reason every British Government which acts on its cold judgment rather than on hot temper is bound to aim at keeping intact some thread of the entente with France."

NEW YORK, THE GUNMAN'S PARADISE

BURGLARS AND HOLD-UP MEN "together with the other 101 kinds of thugs that seem able to thrive in New York" have taken $1,390,234 from the people of this city since January 1. This estimate which, according to the New York *Evening Post*, is an "unofficial and necessarily incomplete compilation of the major robberies, hold-ups, and burglaries," is paralleled by other newspaper estimates, which run from a million to a million and a half. If to this sum collected by pistol, knife and blackjack were added the profits derived from smaller crimes, most of which never get into the newspapers, experts say, according to *The Post*, that the total would be nearer twice the first figure.



"THESE WEAK, PIPING TIMES OF PEACE"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The fact that New Yorkers, in these few months, have been bullied out of something under three million dollars would necessarily be received with rather mixed feelings by the rest of the country, it is pointed out, were it not for the fact that the rest of the country is more or less in the same boat. There is nothing so very astonishing in a periodic "crime wave" in New York, points out the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, but:

> "This time the wave of lawlessness seems to be spreading. Daring robberies have been reported in the last few days from Montreal; Collinsville, Illinois; Kansas City; Taylorsville, Minnesota; and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the total amount involved being nearly $130,000."

Whether an estimate for the whole country for a year would show any notable increase in crime remains to be seen, but other papers note the extraordinary prevalence of crimes of violence at this time. One editor lists among other hold-up losses—in one week—Illinois, Burnt Prairie, Bank $79,000; Minnesota, $70,000 (including the following banks, Pennock, $5,000; Grand Avenue, St. Paul $4,500, Klossner $3,000, Shafter $5,000, Mabel $1,000, Cleveland $17,000, and Thompson $1,000); South Dakota, $1,500; Wisconsin, $5,000; Kansas City, $22,200; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, $1,400; Cleveland, $3,480; Detroit, $5,000; Houston, $1,895; Philadelphia, $1,000; Lincoln, Nebraska, $3,000; and Youngstown, Ohio, $1,400. During that week New York's loss was $108,000, which if typical would not put New York proportionately so far ahead of the rest of the country. Says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* in this connection:

> "Two highway robberies in New York in two days with two men killed! The average man will learn from this that New York is a most desperately wicked city, forgetting the fact that in proportion to population, a robbery a day in New York would amount to little more than one in two months in Jacksonville."

The extraordinary character of these crimes impresses the Florida paper, which concludes that New York is "about the safest place in the world to stage a hold-up." The editor adds:

> "But we do not believe that a robbery of this kind could be committed safely in the busiest part of Jacksonville or of the average city of the United States. The two bank messengers who had this money were armed by special permission, but among the thousands who saw the crime perpetrated there was probably not a man prepared to do anything to uphold the law by resisting the murderers. It is conceivable that men might have committed this crime in Jacksonville or in the average American city and have gotten away with the booty, but it is much more probable that, among the thousands who saw the crime or the flight, some man in sympathy with the law would have been armed and would have acted for the law."

Now let us see what has caused all this talk about New York City. Here is a typical hold-up story, as it is gathered from the *Times* and *World* and *Post* accounts:

> "The ticket platform at 55th Street, Brooklyn, where the subway runs above ground, was crowded shortly before noon on November 14. Barlow and McLaughlin, messengers for the West End Bank, with $43,607, left a train and approached the stairs leading down to the crowded street. Barlow, a retired police detective-sergeant, marched ahead with one hand on a gun in his overcoat pocket and in the other a decoy satchel stuffed with newspapers. Behind him, McLaughlin, a younger ex-service man, assistant teller of the bank, carried the actual money wrapt in old newspapers and oilcloth, like a kit of tools. As Barlow appeared in the door leading to the stairway, a tall man who had been standing in full view of the street pointed a revolver carefully at his head and fired twice. Barlow went down, stone dead, still trying to pull his gun, while the bandit grabbed his bag and bolted for the stairs. At the same time a short stocky man beside him opened up a fusillade at McLaughlin, who was rushing forward. Spun half-way around by the impact of a steel-jacketed bullet through his chest, the ex-aviator staggered half-way across the landing, still headed toward the bandits. Two other shots finished him, and as he went down gasping 'My God! My God!' the stocky bandit grabbed his money bundle and thundered down the stairs after the other. On the crowded corner below a shiny black Cadillac sedan had been waiting for an hour with the motor running. At the sound of the first shot, both doors had been thrown open by a dark-faced man who bent forward watching the stairway. The two bandits shot into this car, which roared and careened toward Sixteenth Avenue at seventy miles an hour, in a dense cloud of smoke. The bloodstained car (stolen of course) was found hours later, but the bandits got away clear."

This hold-up and double murder, called the boldest and most cold-blooded in the police records of the city, was immediately followed by other robberies as astonishing. Two days later, for instance, the newspapers told how bandits hurled two ash-cans through the huge plate-glass windows of an upper Fifth Avenue furrier, and made off with $40,000 worth of sables and chinchillas. This, however, was merely a high spot in a busy forty-eight hours for the police. Early that morning four armed men had broken through a stable skylight, knocked a watchman unconscious with a piece of lead-pipe, and calmly driven off a horse and wagon loaded with four cases of silk. The afternoon before, when Fifth Avenue was packed, two stocky men climbed into the rear of an automobile at Twenty-third Street, in front of a bank. The driver, whose companion had just drawn $740 for an embroidery concern, felt a pistol in the small of his back; at the same time he was fiercely ordered to drive ahead and keep quiet. The crowd brushed the running-board on one side, and on the other it was hub to hub with a swirl of traffic. Yet the frightened driver went on past traffic policemen and roundsmen on beat, while the pressure between his shoulder-blades kept his mouth clamped shut. Far to the west, the bandits ordered him to stop, picked his package of money from the floor, nonchalantly stept out of the car, motioned him to proceed, and disappeared.

From various summaries in the New York newspapers it appears that in this one week from November 11 until November 17, thirteen hold-ups and three major robberies netted bandits an estimated total of $136,103. Three victims of these hold-ups were killed, and every murderer and robber in the above newspaper list escaped at the time. The forty-eight hours of November 13 and 14 may constitute a record, since it rolled up, according to the New York *Herald's* summary, six hold-ups amounting in all to $63,173. The astounding audacity of these young bandits, and the cold-blooded way in which they carry out their hold-ups, appears to have been the principal impression made on New York newspapers. Comparatively little blame seems to have been cast on the police force as a whole. In fact, one letter from a furrier's association made public at this time, states that the police have reduced the $400,000 losses of this trade last year to $100,000. The use of fast automobiles is given by the New York *World* as the real reason for the crime wave:

> "It is this effectiveness of the automobile as a successful accessory to murder and banditry which especially arrests attention. It not only opens wide the way of escape; it enables the criminals to organize their raids far from the scene of the contemplated crimes. Police ability to watch potential crime at its source through a daily knowledge of the movements of suspected criminals has been largely destroyed by the automobiles."

After all, what percentage of automobiles is used as an aid to crime, asks *The Daily News*. A legitimate article can not be condemned because it is put to an illegitimate use, avers this paper, adding:

> "It is not the automobile, but the one-hand gun which should receive attention. The robbers were not armed with automobiles; they did not murder their victims with gasoline; they perpetrated the hold-ups and committed the murders with guns. We need laws prohibiting the sale and manufacture of revolvers. As a civilian's weapon, it ought to be forever outlawed."

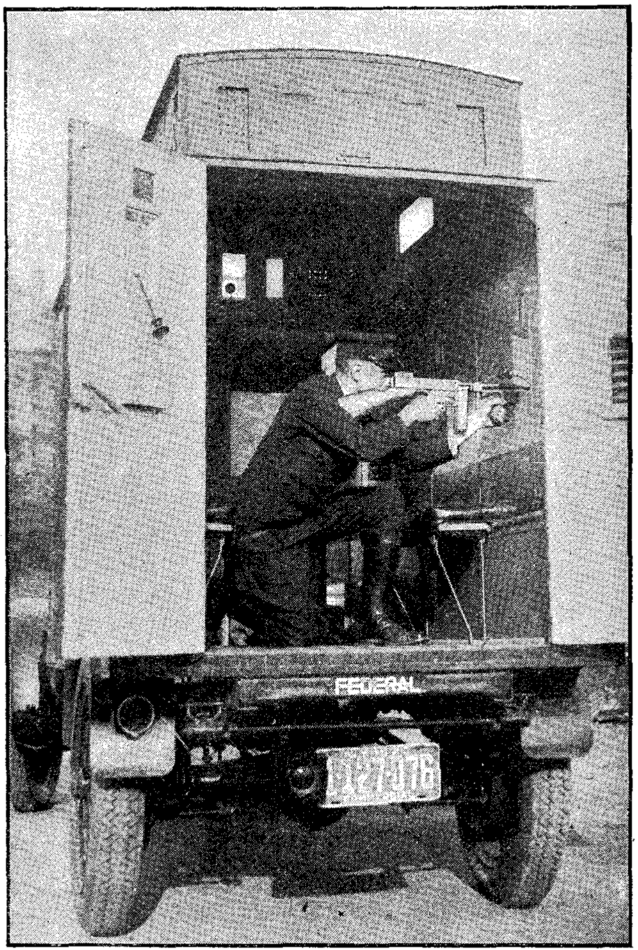
This point of view, it is interesting to note, is opposed to that of the Jacksonville paper quoted earlier, as well as of many authorities on crime. Such laws, as a matter of fact, "are far more easily enforced against good citizens than bad, and it is unlikely that the latter group will ever be disarmed," admits the New York *Times*. That the city's police force should be increased is this paper's suggestion, coupled with immediate trial and adequate punishment of the highwaymen when captured.

A city-wide round-up of criminals was staged by the entire police force, ordered on double duty. Clerical workers, traffic men and those in the telegraph bureau were ordered to spend at least two hours a day on patrol duty, or in the search of suspicious poolrooms, all-night eating-places, and lodging-houses. At the same time plain-clothesmen ceaselessly patrolled the city in high-powered motor cars. An order to stop and search after 8 P. M. every automobile giving ground for the slightest suspicion recovered many stolen cars at once, and several parties of men armed with pistols, stilettoes and jimmies, were jailed.

The old "dead-line" of police fancy, which once stretched across Manhattan at Fulton Street, and south of which any man or woman with a police record was arrested on sight, was expanded to encircle the entire city, and the magistrates agreed to cooperate. This was followed, according to the papers, by a "general exodus" of underworld characters, while the hold-up record began to drop.

Cooperation was requested by the Police Commissioner:

> "The police of this city are neither magicians nor soothsayers. If we are informed the time that a transportation of money is to be made from one banking point in the city to another, we will convoy that transfer with adequate police protection. There are very large sums intrusted to boys of sixteen and men of sixty."



Courtesy of the Adams Express Company

READY TO BEAT OFF GUNMEN

New type of the armored cars, with slits for machine-gun fire, now being used in New York for the transportation of pay-rolls.

One District Attorney issued a statement that in this "most terrible outbreak of lawlessness," banks should prevent these attacks by the use of "armed wagons or machines."

The last word on the subject appears to be a series of instructions just issued by William B. Joyce, chairman of a bonding company, which we quote from *The Times:*

> "DON'T allow all of your pay-roll to be carried by one messenger. Use more messengers, or withdraw your pay-roll in instalments. Alternate men, hours and route.
>
> "DON'T allow the same messengers to daily visit bank for purpose of deposit or withdrawal of your funds. Alternate.
>
> "DON'T send any regular representative to the same bank, same hour, same day, same route. Alternate men.
>
> "DON'T have regular messengers with regular hours for your PAY-ROLL withdrawal and distribution.
>
> "DON'T let 'outsiders' or 'insiders' know in advance what your plans are about delivering securities or money. Wait until the time comes, and then select the men, the time and the route.
>
> "AVOID anything that would be likely to INVITE robbery."

"McADOO AGAINST THE FIELD"

ALTHO NOT THE FIRST ENTRY in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination—an honor that must go to Senator Underwood—it is "McAdoo against the field," agree political experts and editors, both Democratic and Republican. In advance of any formal announcement of the McAdoo candidacy, one of his leading supporters asserts that the ex-Secretary's friends intend "to nominate him and to elect him to the Presidency." And Mr. McAdoo himself admits that the cat is out of the bag, in remarking when passing through Omaha that "Mr. Rockwell has stated the situation accurately." Mr. Rockwell, it may be remembered, claims Democratic support for McAdoo in more than forty States, and represents the supporters as affirming "that Mr. McAdoo is the one great figure now available in our party." An observant Republican editor in the Boston *Herald* concludes that "McAdoo stands a larger chance of being the Democratic nominee than anybody else." As the pre-convention campaign opens "it is McAdoo against the field," says the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* (Dem.). As the other Democratic candidates come forward, every one of them, declares the Democratic Boston *Globe*, "will realize that there is McAdoo to beat." The writer of a long survey of the political situation in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) comes to the conclusion that "if the Democratic primaries were all held next week, and if the Democratic convention should be held immediately afterward, McAdoo would probably get the nomination." The writer of a similar political article in the Birmingham *Age-Herald* informs us that "the most effective pre-convention campaign of any of the potential candidates is being waged in his behalf."

P. & A. photograph

WILL THIS BE THE NEXT WHITE HOUSE FAMILY?

William Gibbs McAdoo, here seen with his wife and two daughters, evidently thinks so, for he characterizes as accurate his friends' statement that they expect "to nominate him and to elect him to the Presidency."

But, of course, if it is "McAdoo against the field," it is also "the field against McAdoo." The newspapers have recently been playing up a parley of Democratic party leaders at French Lick Springs, Indiana, among them Thomas Taggart of Indiana, George E. Brennan of Illinois, and Charles F. Murphy of New York. Over one of the press dispatches from this resort of health-seekers and politicians runs a headline, "DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS SEEK DARK HORSE, DISCARD McADOO"; over another runs, "PARTY CHIEFS LAY PLANS TO SMOTHER BOOM FOR McADOO"; the New York *Tribune's* headline is more specific, "MURPHY RALLIES WETS FOR SMITH TO BEAT McADOO." The attitude of the Tammany chieftain, according to the *Tribune's* political writer, is one of "implacable hostility to William Gibbs McAdoo," and the Tammany plan is to "force the nomination of some one who will treat Tammany better than Woodrow Wilson treated the battle-scarred organization between 1913 and 1921." The New York *Times* correspondent at French Lick Springs told readers of his paper that the program would be to encourage "favorite son" booms in all parts of the country to prevent McAdoo from entering the convention with too great strength on the early ballots. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brennan, continues this writer, feel that in spite of the claims made by Mr. McAdoo's supporters, it will be quite possible to keep him from being nominated, the point being that it takes a two-thirds vote, or 730 out of 1,094 this year, to win a Democratic nomination. At San Francisco in 1920 Mr. McAdoo had 266 votes on the first ballot and 267 on the last. At the coming convention, the report runs, the anti-McAdoo leaders expect to have a "preventive bloc" of nearly 400 delegates who will vote against McAdoo to the end.

But let them confer at French Lick as they please, remarks the Democratic Charleston *News and Courier;* "the people are yet to be heard from," and "it will be very curious if they are quite as ready to see Mr. McAdoo's name wiped from the slate as Mr. Murphy, Mr. Brennan and Mr. Taggart seem to imagine." Or as Mr. E. C. Rockwell of Ravenna, Ohio, announced from Chicago on November 15:

> "We have heard in the last three days from more than forty States. That the whole country is calling loud for leadership is manifest. We affirm that Mr. McAdoo is the one great figure now available in our party. William G. McAdoo has all the qualities of a national leader and a great executive. He is a man of action and a man of decision."

Mr. McAdoo's friends, explains a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "do not expect him to control the Democratic convention on the first ballot, but they do hope that he will be so strongly a contender that the balance of power in that convention, centering mostly in the larger States of the East and West, will be forced to nominate him to satisfy the element in the party which he will represent." Mr. McAdoo, continues this writer, "is looked upon by Democratic leaders as the most progressive of the candidates of that party yet in the field," which of course means that "the conservative element in the party are lining up against him." But that means, writes Ulric Bell from Washington to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that once nominated, Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law could expect radical support from outside the party. Indeed, we are told that Mr. McAdoo has been given personally "to understand that he will have the support of the progressives throughout most of the West, whether these progressives happen to be labeled Republican, Democratic, or Farmer-Laborite." Thus "his nomination for President by the Democrats in all probability will preclude any third-party movement next year" and "will continue the Democratic party as the party of progress and prevent its disappearance in the Northwest." The opinion is said to have been exprest in radical political circles in Washington that as the Democratic candidate McAdoo "would carry such States as North Dakota, where the radical upheaval was most violent in 1922; Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington and even Wisconsin, where Mr. La Follette's attitude might be the determining factor." Raymond Lonergan, writing in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), says Mr. McAdoo's friends promise that when he really starts his campaign he will try "to sound a bugle call which will arouse the enthusiasm of progressives of all parties."

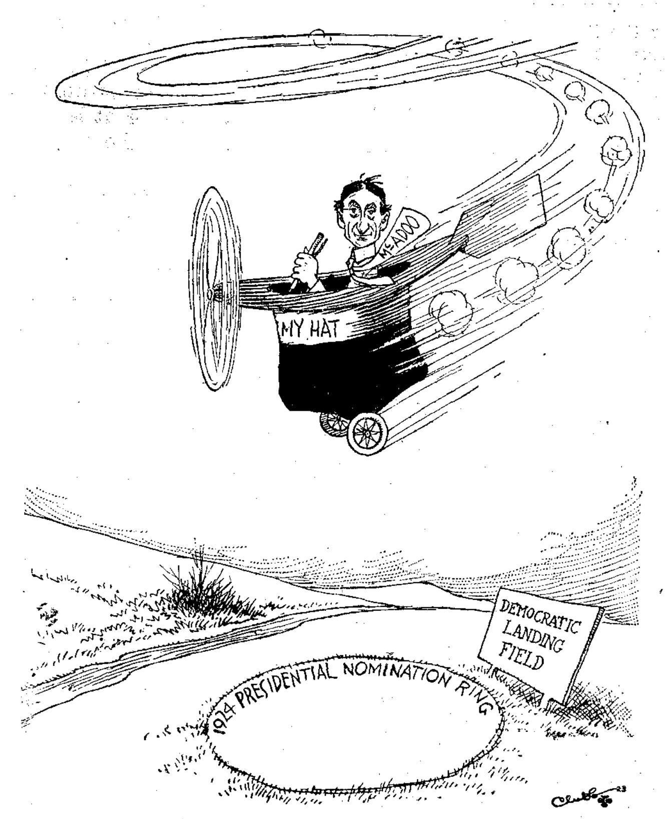
When we turn to the editorial pages of the Democratic papers, we find the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, tho personally friendly to Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, admitting that Mr. McAdoo has "the inside track among Democracy's suitors." The Charleston *News and Courier* is convinced now "that the best fighter and probably the ablest all-round man among the Democratic possibilities is in the field with all his force and with the full determination to fight the battle through to victory." In the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* we read:

> "McAdoo has more popular strength than any other prospective Democratic candidate. Of course, his main support now is from the so-called radicals, but McAdoo has done big things in a big way, and he is not without a following among the more conservative Democrats; he is fortunate in being a bone-dry Prohibitionist. Not even a damp man can get the Democratic nomination."

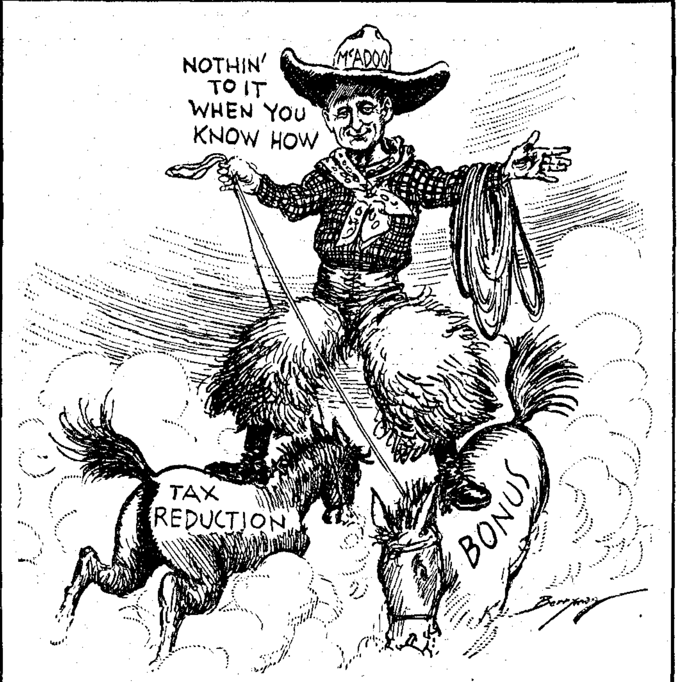
Mr. McAdoo's strength is emphatically asserted by the Boston *Globe* (Dem.), Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), and by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), the Ohio paper saying:

> "Experienced both in large business affairs and in politics, he has a record of exceptional achievements on which to stand. His conduct of the railroads during the period of government control was meritorious. As head of the Treasury he directed national finances during the most trying time since the Civil War, and won wide-spread commendation for his success."

And from Mr. McAdoo's former Cabinet colleague, Josephus Daniels of the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), comes this warm tribute:



HOVERING 'ROUND
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.



—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

> "The financing of America's costly participation in the World War, and in furnishing millions to associated European nations, has no parallel in government fiscal operation. McAdoo carried out that undertaking in a manner that made purchasing bonds and paying taxes a vital element in promoting American morale and national enthusiasm. Generally, the raising of money for a great cause sends the zeal down to zero. McAdoo's intelligent organization of the loan campaigns made them powerful aids to recruiting and to national resolve to win. That display of wisdom is evidence of his initiative and ability, and constitutes the strongest argument for his nomination and election to the Presidency."

The McAdoo platform has not been formally announced, but at a luncheon in Washington a few weeks ago the ex-Secretary declared for better and cheaper transportation for the farmers, the encouragement of cooperative marketing, stricter supervision over the railroads, regional grouping of the roads, and a more non-political tariff. In Mr. McAdoo's observations throughout the country, he said on this occasion, he has "discovered that the people are more interested in taxation, freight rates and other domestic problems than they are in foreign affairs." While several of the political correspondents agree that Mr. McAdoo is likely to emphasize domestic issues, Harold Phelps Stokes observes in the New York *Evening Post* that "his constituency will hardly allow him to keep silent on the League of Nations, to which his father-in-law, Woodrow Wilson, is as loyal as ever." In an interview appearing in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, Mr. McAdoo insists that he is not an isolationist and that "we can go into Europe to help stabilize their institutions without involving ourselves in entangling alliances."

Mr. McAdoo's views on taxation were stated in his telegram to THE LITERARY DIGEST, published in last week's issue. It will be remembered that he favors lower taxes and also a bonus to be paid by a bond issue. This brings upon him condemnation from Republican papers like the New York *Tribune* and the Cleveland *Times and Commercial*, and editorial declarations from such leading Democratic dailies as the New York *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* that McAdoo has injured his reputation among thinking people by his pro-bonus pronouncement, altho dispatches from Washington report a strong movement among Congressmen of both parties toward some such compromise solution of the problem.

HIRAM JOHNSON'S CHANCES

A FREE-FOR-ALL RACE for the Republican Presidential nomination is now predicted by the correspondents as they see Hiram Johnson calling for a popular decision on the merits of Republican aspirants, and endeavoring to rally about himself the progressive forces of the party. With Johnson's hat in the ring, it is freely predicted in the dispatches that it will be followed by the headgears of Pinchot, Lowden, La Follette and various "favorite sons." It is as the candidate of progressive Republicans that Hiram Johnson offers himself to the voters at the Republican primaries, and it is upon his worthiness to speak as a progressive that discussion of his candidacy largely hinges. But when Hiram Johnson stands at Armageddon, he battles for two causes. First, there is the age-old struggle between two political philosophies. In his own words:

"The one, ultra-conservative, materialistic, stolidly and stubbornly resisting any claims and vigorously contesting every human advance, invites an ultra-radicalism. The other, mindful of existing rights, but recognizing conditions and mankind's gradual progress, is idealistic and forward-looking. It avoids alike ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism."

International photograph

A TWO-FISTED CANDIDATE

Hiram Johnson, whose open fight for the Republican Presidential nomination is directed first and foremost against two things—"standpatism" and foreign entanglements.

The nearest thing to an attack on President Coolidge in the Johnson announcement of November 15 is the declaration that "ultra-conservatism" now rules in Washington, and "progressivism challenges it." Then, the Californian calls for a fresh decision on foreign policy; as for him, he is "against the League of Nations, and all subsidaries membership in which would tend to participation directly or indirectly in the League."

It is upon this two-plank platform that Johnson will wage his fight in every State. To the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) it seems that all Republicans will be with Johnson on his foreign policies plank, and that his progressivism is practically that of the Roosevelt platform of 1912—"to that appeal millions of voters responded and calculations that do not concede to it undiminished potency are not wise." Finally,

"Senator Johnson's appeal will be accepted as the sincere utterance of a man who is consecrated to an ideal. He has proved his fealty to the principles and the cause he has espoused."

Hiram Johnson's strength is freely acknowledged, too, by so important a Republican paper as the Chicago *Tribune:*

"He is perhaps the best known man in the party, in fact, in both parties, and his character and record are respected throughout the country. Senator Johnson's chief claim to the nation's consideration, in our opinion, is the part he played in saving our country from the Versailles trap. As one of the so-called irreconcilables of the Senate, he fought manfully against adoption of the Treaty, and thus helped to keep us out of the League of Nations and the intolerable obligations of the treaties which have brought so much misfortune to Europe since 1919."

In California, Johnson's own State, the Sacramento *Bee* (Rep.) bitterly attacks the Republicans who are ostensibly working for the Presidential candidacy of Calvin Coolidge. *The Bee* thinks these Republicans, including Hoover followers, are simply using Coolidge's name to destroy Johnson politically, and smash his policies in State and nation—

"Thus would the petty vilifiers, enemies of popular government, the tools of the public service corporations, the foes of honest administration in the interest of The People, the little lickspittles of reaction and the ravening wolves in sheep's clothing—establish themselves as the leaders and controllers of the Republican party in California."

But judging from the tone of editorial comment immediately following the Johnson announcement, the larger number of Republican papers are hostile, or at best cool, to the Johnson candidacy. One of the vigorous attacks comes from Johnson's own State. The Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) says that—

"Senator Hiram Johnson does not step out of character in the announcement of his second candidacy for President of the United States. He remains the same selfish politician who helped to wreck the Republican party in 1912 and who, as United States Senator from California, has but one claim upon distinction—his denunciation of and opposition to the work and policies of other men.

"Now he comes again, denouncing, criticizing, threatening, and he comes characteristically with empty hands, offering nothing, promising nothing, and seeking to hide his weak cause behind a veil of empty phrases."

In Michigan, whose delegates voted for Johnson in the 1920 Republican convention, the independent Detroit *News*, Grand Rapids *Press*, and Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.) doubt the Senator's present availability as a representative of progressive Republicans. It is the guess of the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) that "the American people will not rally about the loud-voiced Hiram with any great precipitancy." The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) is even more emphatic:

"Mr. Johnson cares nothing for the Republican party, except as a vehicle to advance his political fortunes. Therefore the Republican party cares nothing for him."

There are old Roosevelt papers of 1912 which deny Johnson's right to assume the mantle of the Rough Rider. For instance, the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) calls the Senator's attitude in foreign affairs "the very essence of standpatism and worse":

"Senator Johnson wants to revert to the pre-war internationalism; he wants to drift back with Europe into the old rivalries, jealousies, suspicions and racial animosities; he wants a world torn by the conflicts of self-centered nationalism. He would employ the influence and example of the United States to discourage international cooperation, to abandon the hopeful possibilities of conference and common effort, to discredit the great attempt which is being made for the substitution of reason and law as the controlling factors in world affairs."

And a similarly cool reception comes from representative

Republican dailies like the Boston *Herald*, Boston *Transcript*, Manchester *Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Buffalo *News*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, and Kansas City *Journal*.

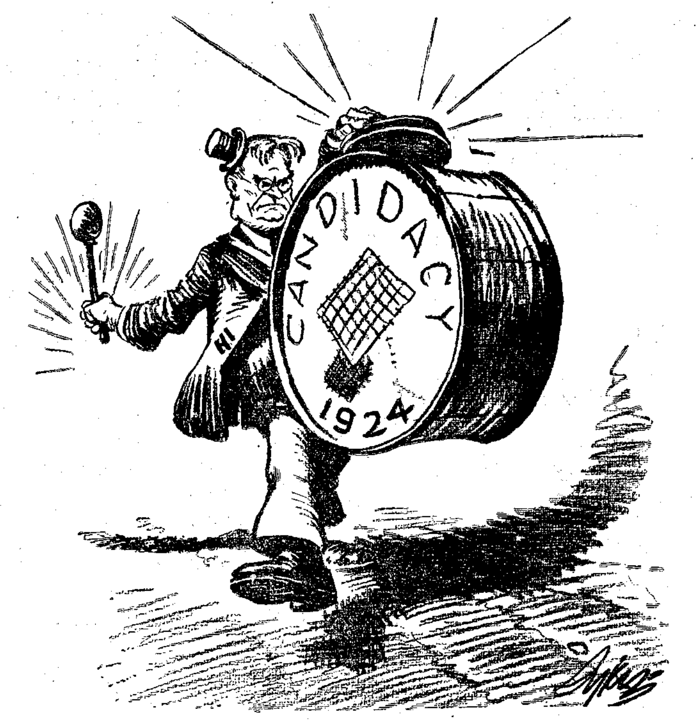
The Johnson announcement, of course, has aroused the political writers in Washington, who without taking sides, point out where the Californian is strong, and where weak. The trouble with Johnson, as the Springfield *Union* correspondent sees it, is that "he talks like a progressive, but he votes like a reactionary." This writer is inclined to credit reports of Johnson's waning influence in his own State, and Frederick William Wile tells us in the Washington *Star* that in place of the old Johnson State machine there is now "an organization entrenched from one end of California to the other, which is anti-Johnson." Washington politicians acquainted with California affairs are said to believe that "only by a miracle will Senator Johnson be able to secure the delegation for the Republican National Convention," that the best he can do "will be to secure a handful of delegates in Northern California." As we read further in *The Star:*

> "Californians, once enthusiastic Johnson men, will tell you he has lost caste mainly because he has essayed the dangerous and difficult task of carrying progressive water on one shoulder and 'reactionary' water on the other. They declare that he is progressive at election time in the West, and conservative and standpat in the East a good deal of the other time. Old progressives of the Borah-Kenyon school, who were Johnson adherents in 1920, charge Johnson with deserting the faith when he supported the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the ship subsidy bill, and when he found it convenient to be absent while the Senate was voting to unseat or 'vindicate' Senator Newberry.
>
> "The ardent Prohibitionists, too, are lined up against Johnson. While he is not definitely on record as a wet, they charge him with anti-Prohibition leanings. Finally, there is a strong pro-League and World Court contingent in California, particularly in the Los Angeles district."

In general, writes Clinton W. Gilbert from Washington to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "Johnson's candidacy will divide the progressive vote, which will not be enough to nominate if united."

On the other hand, Mr. Johnson will make a vigorous fight in the primaries, and as a Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* notes, "there are twenty primary States, some with big votes." Coolidge, adds this writer, will be at a disadvantage because "he will have to sit in the White House and struggle with Congress, while Johnson is beating up the brush for votes," and Johnson, we are reminded in a Newark *News* dispatch, is an excellent stump campaigner. While in some respects Johnson seems weaker than he was in 1920, when his convention "high-water mark was 148 votes on a third ballot," Charles Michelson of the New York *World* points out that:

> "On the other hand, in 1920 he had a meager campaign fund, no organization worthy of the name, and no particular mark to shoot at. A Johnson machine is in the building, and the early start promises its development."



BOOM! BOOM!!
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

CALIFORNIA LAND NOT FOR JAPANESE

"A LONG STEP FORWARD in the definition of the rights and privileges—or lack of them—of unassimilable aliens in the United States," in the opinion of a California paper, the Sacramento *Bee*, is the Supreme Court's decision upholding the laws of Washington and California, where the tension between the white race and the Japanese is said to be most pronounced, which prohibit aliens from owning land in these States, owning stock in a land-owning corporation, or entering into contracts with landholders for a division of crops. Far enough to the eastward to take a calm and judicial view of the California-Washington alien land-law situation, and free from the complications which Pacific coast papers say have followed in the wake of the Japanese farmer and fruit-grower, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* declares that one of the first effects of the Supreme Court decision will be the emigration of the Japanese and other aliens thus restricted to near-by States. Nevertheless, thinks the Providence *Bulletin*, "this is one of the most important Supreme Court decisions in years, and taken in conjunction with the decision denying citizenship to Orientals, made a year ago, the recent ruling of the Supreme Court guarantees to residents of the Pacific coast States practically everything they have fought for."

"The Supreme Court," observes the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "has just decided that the alien land laws are valid because they violate no treaty." But, continues the California daily:

> "The courts, if we correctly understand the case, hold that all treaties are the supreme law of the land, but that any treaty may be repealed by an Act of Congress. It is a mixed-up matter which has caused, and is likely to cause, a great deal of trouble."

One of the first effects of this, the first important ruling handed down by Justice Butler, says a San Francisco dispatch to the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, is that "approximately 50,000 of the 125,000 Japanese are either going to migrate eastward or are planning to return to Japan." According to this dispatch:

> "The most far-reaching effect of the decision will be agriculturally. Between a million and a million and a half acres of the richest agricultural lands in the State, now leased to Japanese, must be returned to white owners.
>
> "Simultaneously, California's great vegetable-producing industry, by far the largest of any State in the Union, which for more than ten years has been controlled more than 80 per cent. by Japanese, is wrested almost entirely from them. In addition, there are thousands of mercantile enterprises owned and conducted by Japanese which will be seriously affected by the ruling that they can not legally enter into leases for their places of business."

Still unsatisfied, however, Pacific coast members of Congress, we are told, "propose to amend the present Immigration Law with a clause prohibiting the immigration of persons ineligible to citizenship." For, says the New York *World*:

> "It is charged that the 'gentlemen's agreement' between the United States and Japan is not observed; that Japanese

are being smuggled into the country daily. It is declared the agreement is not binding; that no President or Secretary of State has the right to enter into an agreement with a foreign country without the consent of the Senate, and that the future welfare of the entire country demands specific exclusion of Asiatics."

As the Portland *Oregonian* points out, from its vantage point on the Pacific coast:

> "In excluding aliens from ownership of land, the Pacific States follow the precedent established by many nations, including the Japanese themselves. For it has ever been held that a nation's citizens must remain owner of its land in order that it may retain control of its government, and that its people may remain free from subjection to foreign influence or domination.
>
> "For reasons of public policy all people of the Mongolian race are by Federal law disqualified for citizenship, not because they are held to be inferior, but because they differ so radically from our own people that they can not assimilate with us and that we can not assimilate with them."

There are laws in many of the States restricting or denying to non-citizens the right to own land, but we are reminded by the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* that "under the Constitution a treaty could be negotiated with Japan, for instance, that would abrogate an anti-alien land law. The Supreme Court makes this clear in its recent decision." Says this ruling in part:

> "All persons, of whatever color or race, who have not declared their intention in good faith to become citizens are prohibited from so owning agricultural lands.
>
> "Two classes of aliens inevitably result from the naturalization laws—those who may and those who may not become citizens. Eligible aliens are free white persons and persons of African nativity or descent. Generally speaking, the natives of European countries are eligible. Japanese, Chinese and Malays are not.
>
> "We agree with the court below that:
>
> "It is obvious that one who is not a citizen, and can not become one, lacks an interest in and the power to effectually work for the welfare of the State, and, so lacking, the State may rightfully deny him the right to own and lease real estate within its boundaries. If one incapable of citizenship may lease or own real estate, it is within the realm of possibility that every foot of land within the State might pass to the ownership or possession of non-citizens. . . .
>
> "Each State, in the absence of any provision conferring the right, may enact laws prohibiting aliens from owning lands within its borders. Unless the right to own or lease land is given by the treaty, no question of conflict can arise."

"The reasoning of the Court," explains the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is that, if the United States may withhold the privilege of citizenship, the individual States may themselves withhold the privilege of land-ownership." The main thing, maintains the Sacramento *Bee*, is that "the principle for which California has been contending for more than ten years has at last received the approval of the nation's highest judicial tribunal." Continues this California paper:

> "Two things yet remain to be done—to see that the State law is strictly enforced, and to secure from Congress legislation forbidding the immigration to this country of unassimilable aliens."

The Baltimore *Sun* finds it difficult to see "how the Supreme Court could have made any other decision without clashing with previous decisions and with the strict letter of the law," and the New York *Tribune* agrees that not only is the legality of the Washington and California laws upheld by the Supreme Court "incontestable," but "the policy of exclusion is also unassailable." "Common sense is at the bottom of the Court's decision," asserts the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* approves the "direct fashion" in which the Court "went at the root of the question that for twenty years has irritated relationships between America and Japan." This, substantially, is also the view of four widely separated papers, the Jersey City *Journal*, Indianapolis *News*, Omaha *Bee*, and Tacoma *Ledger*.

"But there is a good deal to be said on every side of this question," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*. The Japanese, we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, maintain that the decision deprives Japanese landowners of their rights without due process of law, and Frederick William Wile also tells us in the Washington *Star* that:

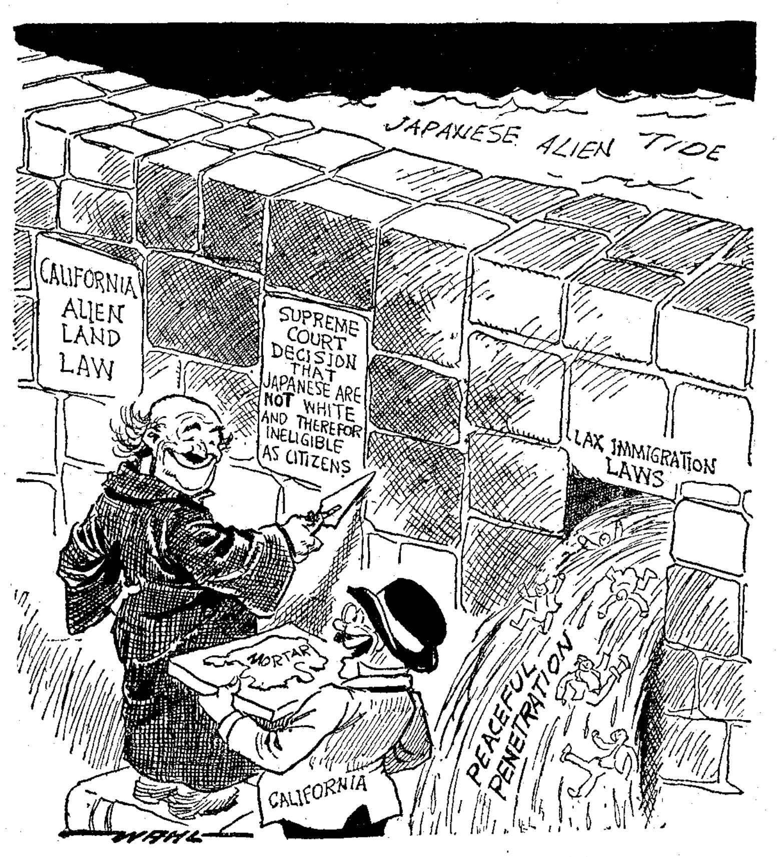
> "The Japanese people look upon the California land laws as an intolerable affront to their racial and national pride. They now find themselves in the ignoble situation of a country against which the Pacific coast States, under sanction of the highest legal tribunal in the republic, place an embargo not imposed against any fifth-rate nation in the world.
>
> "An impression prevails in the United States that Japan itself discriminates against alien land-owners along Californian lines. Nippon does prohibit foreigners from owning land, but the restriction hits all aliens, and not a particular set of them."

"It is difficult to defend a law which makes it impossible for a Japanese to become an American citizen," thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which goes on:

> "The children born of Japanese in America are American citizens by right of birth. There is no reason why their parents, when properly qualified, should not become citizens. Congress could do much to further good relations with Japan by removing a discrimination that is both unfair and unnecessary."

Even if that can not be done, we might "soften the blow," suggests the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. As this paper points out:

> "There is nothing about the Court's ruling that does not square with law and theory. If a State can confer the property-owning right on aliens, it follows that it can take it away.
>
> "It is not with law and theory that the new ruling conflicts, but with the trend of modern practise, which is all in the direction of liberalizing the status of the alien."


JAPANESE ALIEN TIDE
CALIFORNIA ALIEN LAND LAW
SUPREME COURT DECISION THAT JAPANESE ARE NOT WHITE AND THEREFOR INELIGIBLE AS CITIZENS
LAX IMMIGRATION LAWS
PEACEFUL PENETRATION
MORTAR
CALIFORNIA
WAHL

ONLY ONE MORE LEAK TO PLUG UP

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

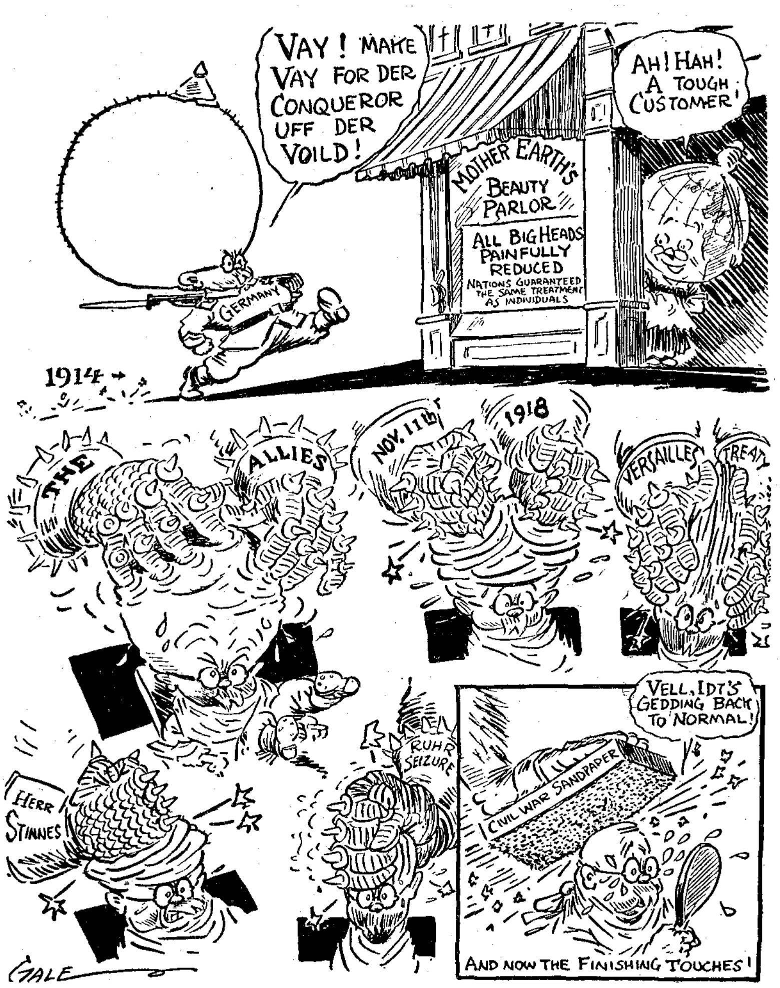
If the former Kaiser goes back, so will Germany.—*Washington Post.*

Mellon proposes, but Congress disposes.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

France acts as if she licked Germany without any help.—*Toledo Blade.*

If people hated wars as they do paying for them, perfect peace would prevail.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

An old master is a man who could paint almost as well as the forgers who copied him.—*Indianapolis Star.*


VAY! MAKE VAY FOR DER CONQUEROR UFF DER VOILD!
AH! HAH! A TOUGH CUSTOMER!
MOTHER EARTH'S BEAUTY PARLOR
ALL BIG HEADS PAINFULLY REDUCED
NATIONS GUARANTEED THE SAME TREATMENT AS INDIVIDUALS
GERMANY
1914
THE ALLIES
NOV. 11th
1918
VERSAILLES TREATY
HERR STINNES
RUHR SEIZURE
VELL, IDT'S GEDDING BACK TO NORMAL!
CIVIL WAR SANDPAPER
AND NOW THE FINISHING TOUCHES!
GALE

THE BIGGER THE HEAD THE ROUGHER THE TREATMENT

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

Twelve-mile treaty negotiations suggest a far-flung bottle line.—*Washington Post.*

The Ford factory would like to patent a few bolts from the old parties.—*Cleveland Times.*

The Peking treasury is empty. Evidently the new administration has the situation well in hand.—*Dallas News.*

Just because that skull is half an inch thick is no reason why scientists should think it ancient.—*Springfield State Register.*

If it doesn't start pretty soon, the proposed German inquiry will become an inquest.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Governor Pinchot could write more convincingly of Prohibition enforcement if he would take his Penn. in hand.—*Washington Post.*

We understand that the Klan's proposed revision of the national anthem starts with, "O, K, can you see."—*Philadelphia North American.*

A scientist says that men are more open to conviction than women. They certainly are convicted more often.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The two chief problems are the high cost of living and the cheapness of human life.—*Asheville Times.*

Incorporating authors isn't new. Most of Dumas is incorporated in the work of moderns.—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

Letting an immigrant in on parole may be harmless enough, but his baggage ought to be thoroughly ransacked for lectures.—*Detroit News.*

Since Mr. McAdoo has decided to launch his Presidential boat, it is hard to understand why he selected a man named Rockwell to run it.—*Pacific Coast Service.*

Why Texas held her entire black population despite boll-weevils and K. K. K.'s is explained. They have been raising 123-pound watermelons in Texas.—*Columbia State.*

It now seems that wireless apparatus has almost reached perfection. Last week the bagpipes were broadcasted, and it is felt that, if receiving-sets will stand that, they will stand anything.—*Punch (London).*

Our melting-pot apparently hard-boils the aliens.—*Asheville Times.*

The Allies may multiply their troubles by division.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

German currency based on rye has naturally begun to wabble.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Raw deals are still more abundant in Europe than raw material.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

It does not follow that just because a man's hat is in the ring, his foot is on the rung.—*Boston Herald.*

Some seem to think peace in Europe will take French leave.—*Cincinnati Post.*

When they begin to call it the Konstitution, we're going to shoot.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

The former Kaiser may return, but he can never return what he robbed from the world.—*Washington Post.*

German shoes are said to find a slow market. Who wants to be in Germany's shoes?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Statistics reveal that one person out of every twelve is now working for the Government. But how many are just working it?—*Cleveland Times.*

There is some discussion about establishing a chair of transportation, but most of us would still be satisfied with a seat for every fare.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Moscow sentences eight government employees to be executed for grafting on public funds. There is much to be said in favor of the Bolsheviki.—*San Diego Union.*

According to Lord Curzon, any fool can make war. Some of them can make peace too.—*Punch (London).*

The former Crown Prince says all he wants is to be let alone. That was what all the world wanted in 1914.—*St. Louis Star.*

We do not know of any more effective punishment for the Crown Prince than to sentence him to remain in Germany.—*Asheville Times.*

If the common scolds who were ducked in Puritan days had waited until now, they might have passed as Young Intellectuals.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

It's about time some one suggested that an easy first step toward Prohibition in Scotland would be a law forbidding any one to pay for a drink.—*Detroit News.*

The disinclination of boys to become apprenticed as bricklayers is said to be causing concern in the building trade. We can only conclude that a career of leisure has no attraction for our young hustlers.—*Punch (London).*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FASCISM'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

ONE YEAR OF FASCISM finds Mussolini as firm in the saddle as ever, tho he has had to fight to keep his seat, we are told, and will probably have to confront new conflicts now that the older Italian parties seem to be rousing themselves from their state of dormancy. Furthermore, as the London *Nation and The Athenæum* points out, he has lately had to quell a revolt in the Fascist organization and the "question whether the head of the Fascists has strength to control the machine he played so large a part in creating, remains as yet unanswered." What might have been a revolution last year, it is remarked, was turned into a strictly constitutional change of administration by King Humbert's decision to offer the Premiership to Mussolini, and this weekly adds:

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MUSSOLINI AT THE WHEEL

He "usually drives his own car as well as everything else in Italy."

> "That was a simple matter compared with the Prime Minister's task of swinging his followers from allegiance to an aggressive party faction to allegiance to the State. To that task he is still applying himself, but the attempted expulsion of Signor Rocca from the party is a significant revelation of the temper of the extremist wing. Whatever *coups* Signor Mussolini thinks well to attempt abroad in the interests of his own prestige in domestic politics, he sees certain advantages in constitutionalism at home, tho he has himself strained the Constitution severely enough by his new electoral law, which insures him a substantial majority in the Chamber whenever he chooses to go to the polls. With the Socialist movement in Italy as powerless as it is at present, the Mussolini régime has a good run before it yet."

According to Italian writers, the great regular Fascist Council held in Rome in October brought out the fact that "there is no crisis in the Fascist organization." The recent troubles are of merely local character, say these informants, and have been exaggerated to give the impression that Fascism was going into bankruptcy. But "the triumphant celebration of the anniversary of the march on Rome finally confirms the claim that no serious danger menaces the Fascist organization from within." The great Fascist Council elicited some sharp criticism from the Liberal press, such as the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* and the Turin *Stampa*. The first-named newspaper argues that the organs of the Fascist party are too stingy in their consideration of other journals, and it holds that a little more consideration would produce more effective cooperation between the Liberals and the Fascists. According to the Rome *Epoca*, the nature of a cooperation between Liberalism and Fascism is to be defined as follows:

> "The predominance of Fascism over all the other parties is only a logical and necessary forerunner of cooperation. He who does not understand this stark fact will never be able to cooperate.
>
> "Whether he wills it or no, he will find himself not only outside of Fascism but also outside of the nation which Fascism represents, thanks to its conquest by revolution, and also to the spontaneous and impetuous will of the majority of the people."

At an interregional convention of the Liberals of Liguria and Piedmont, which took place in Turin, Professor Giovannini described Liberalism in these words:

> "Liberalism is not only a doctrine, but also a method which has had its victorious tests, despite the fact that not all its members stood faithfully by Liberal doctrines. The method of Liberalism teaches us that it is not sufficient to introduce improvements in government merely because they are good.
>
> "We must consider also the means by which such improvements are accomplished. We can not promote the political education of the country unless we make the people share in public life and in the discussion of national problems."

What the Fascist leaders think of the convention of the Liguria and Piedmont Liberals appears in a semi-official note in the Fascist organ, *Agenzia Volta*, from which we quote:

> "The Liberal interregional convention has enunciated formulas and taken attitudes which give motives to Liberalism for shunting from rather than moving near to Fascism. The consequence is that the Liberal movement remains far from the soul of the nation, which is already inclined toward the Fascist mentality.
>
> "All know that the Liberals governed Italy for many scores of years, and that the result of their government was to plunge Italy into agony. As she lay dying she was led back to life by the Fascist movement through which she has been reborn and through which she will march to her destinies. It follows, therefore, that all the Liberal leaders say in discussing the Fascist idea serves no other purpose than to show the reasons and the actions through which the Liberals ruined Italy while others saved it. After all, the very fact that the Liberals were never able to constitute themselves as a serious party organization does not promise favorably for the Fascist movement through any intimate adherence of theirs."

Such language seems "excessively severe, not to say harsh," to the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, especially when it is used toward those that "unselfishly offered and faithfully maintained cooperation with the Fascist party," and this Liberal daily adds: "The Liberal party is not a body raised from the dead. The *Agenzia Volta* should remember the scores of years during which it was identified with the whole existence of the Fatherland, from the redemption to the last war for the accomplishment of our unity." On the other hand the Liberal Rome *Mondo* in the name of "the authentic Liberals, who are sincerely democratic," feels itself in agreement with the semi-official Fascist pronouncement, in so far as it recognizes that "Liberalism and Fascism are two different and conflicting bodies," and we read:

> "In order that an agreement between these two different parties be made possible, it will be necessary for one of them to yield to the other. Practically this is equivalent to saying that Liberalism, which so usually is docile and conciliatory, must renounce its traditions and its will in order to gratify Fascism."

The Fascist press naturally backs up the official note on the Turin convention, as may be judged from the remarks of the *Corriere Italiano*, which says:

> "To accept the Italian Liberals into a party would mean, apart from partizan and personal speculations, to give life to the most noisy and inconclusive academy that Italy can remember in her history. Italian Liberalism has been a school full of noble traditions, but it has never been a party. Besides that, it does not possess, as Fascism does, a man whose past and moral fascination imposes upon its illustrious as well as its unknown members obedience and work.
>
> "Do we need say, then, which of the two parties is more able to model the Italian soul, in order that the State may rise from the pestiferous and deadly swamps into which it was thrown by demagogic parliamentarism and State Socialism?"

In the judgment of the *Il Nuovo Paese*, another Fascist organ, Liberalism maintains itself in complete antithesis to the mentality and spirit of new Italy, because it is "living amid the reminiscences of the past and can neither understand nor see the present."

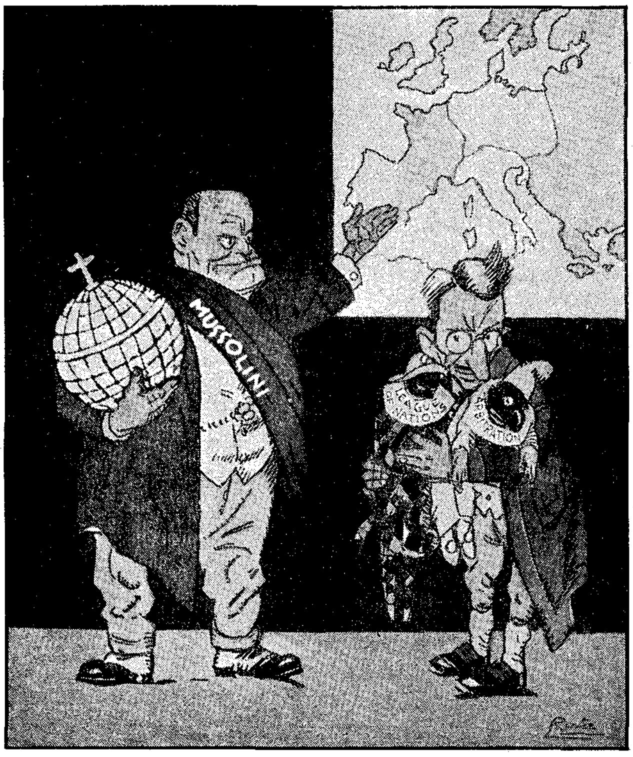
Socialism's relentless opposition to the Fascist party is recorded in a resolution adopted by the Convention of the Socialists of Southern Italy, we are told, which was held in preparation for the Socialist National Convention. The resolution reads: "Whereas, the economic and financial policy of the present Government is antagonistic to the laboring classes; and whereas, the present status of violent dictatorship prevents citizens from exercising their rights and expressing their will, it is resolved that the necessity for the most rigid opposition is confirmed. But any method of violence is disavowed." The attitude of the Popular party is said to be reflected in the Rome *Corriere d'Italia*, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, which generally approves the deliberation of the great Fascist Council, but points out that as far as relations between the Fascist party and the Government are concerned, "the need for a bridle on the extravagances of some of the representatives of the party in the provinces has been too frequently apparent." The organ of the so-called "dissenting veterans," *Italia Libera*, says: "Free Italy consists of an entente among the veterans who in the name of war intervention, war sacrifices and war ideals deny the Fascist Government the right of considering itself the exponent of the Piave generation!"

Premier Mussolini's opinions on various matters of Government appear in an interview with the Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, to whom he said of the Italian Parliament that:

> "For the present it exists. I call it together when it is necessary. As regards endless and long-winded debates in Parliaments on subjects on which the speakers often are incompetent and unqualified to speak, for these I have no use. If I want information on any point, I usually find it in print in a newspaper or review. The press, in fact, one hundred years ago, did not exist as it is to-day. It has in many respects replaced Parliament. I find frequently articles by specialists, by experts, by professors, which enlighten me on a given subject and which are far more interesting to me than speeches in Parliament by an incompetent deputy. When I come across such articles I note them at once, and I utilize the information I receive."

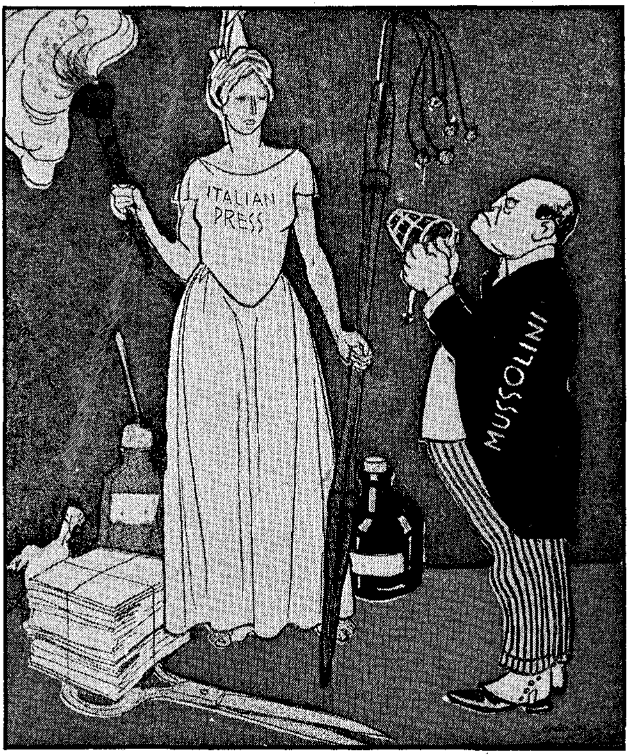
As to the Fascists and Labor, Mr. Mussolini defined his policy as being that "those who accept labor and those who give labor should work together harmoniously," and he added:

> "Believe me, the Fascist Government never will follow an anti-Labor policy. This would be absurd. It may sometimes have to take severe measures in the national interests, as it did when it discharged 40,000 railway employees. But those selected were mostly small landholders who had other means of subsistence, and, in fact, they were discharged and have taken to new occupations without any general disturbance. What we seek to do is to act as moderators between two extremes."



OLD TRASH TO MUSSOLINI

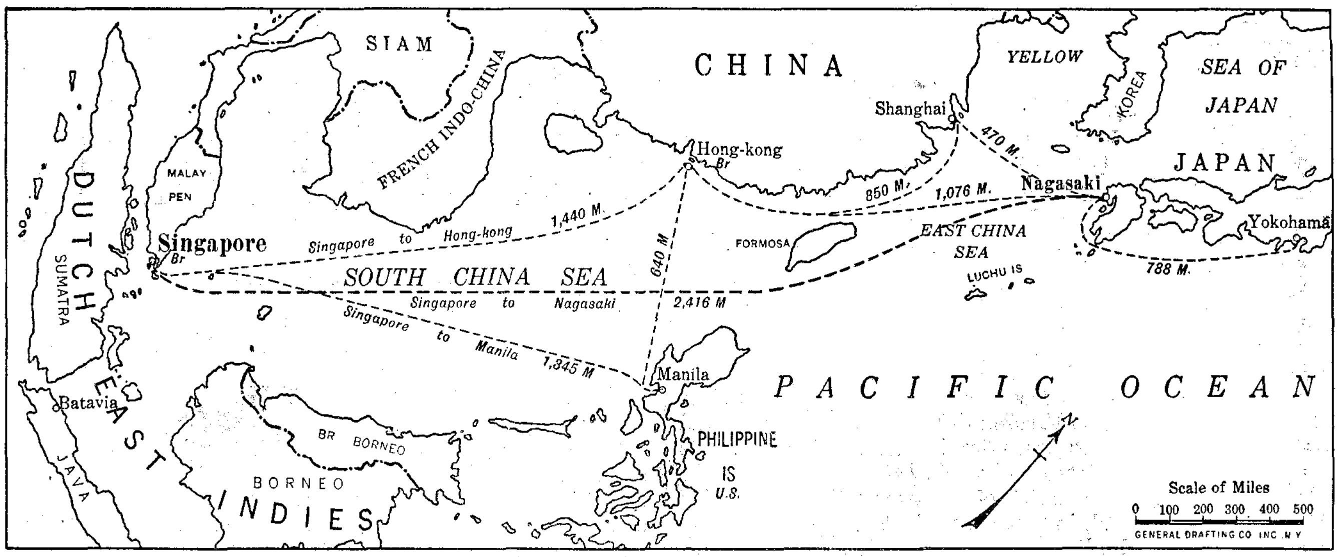
"What shall I do with these things?"
"Throw them out—they were all right to beguile the boys in the trenches."
—*L'Asino* (Rome).



ITALY'S FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

"Are the newspapers to be muzzled?"
"Liberty you shall have—but no license."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

CONTRASTING ITALIAN VIEWS OF THE FASCIST RÉGIME



"FROM SINGAPORE TO JAPAN"

This phrase has come to be erroneously interpreted, we are told, as meaning that in its project for a naval base at Singapore, Britain has unfriendly designs on Japan. British naval authorities point out that by steam Singapore is as far away from Yokohama as Boston is from Gibraltar.

HOLLAND'S NAVY PROBLEM

HOLLAND NEEDS A LARGER NAVY and a naval base in the Dutch East Indies, but she can't afford it, say some European editors in noting the rejection of the larger navy bill by a vote of 50 to 49. According to press dispatches from The Hague the throwing out of the bill came as a great surprize. In arguing for its adoption the Foreign Minister Jonkheel van Karnebeek, who was also Premier, quoted a declaration made by him at the Washington Conference: "We have interests in the Far East, but are not parties in the Pacific." He said further that while Europe is in a state of latent war and aggressive commercial policy, even the World Court could not be relied upon to protect Holland's foreign possessions, and therefore it was hardly the time for her to sit with folded hands. The creation of a Navy strong enough to protect the insular possessions of Holland would require the sum of 300,000,000 guilders, it appears, and the heavy impost of taxes that would be necessary to raise this sum is said to have been the chief stumbling-block to the project. (A guilder is equivalent to $0.42.) According to *La Revue de France et des Pays-Bas* (Paris) Holland, in seeking a larger Navy, was not only pursuing a course of self-protection but of guardianship of Causasian supremacy in the Far East, and this organ of France and the Netherlands goes on to say:

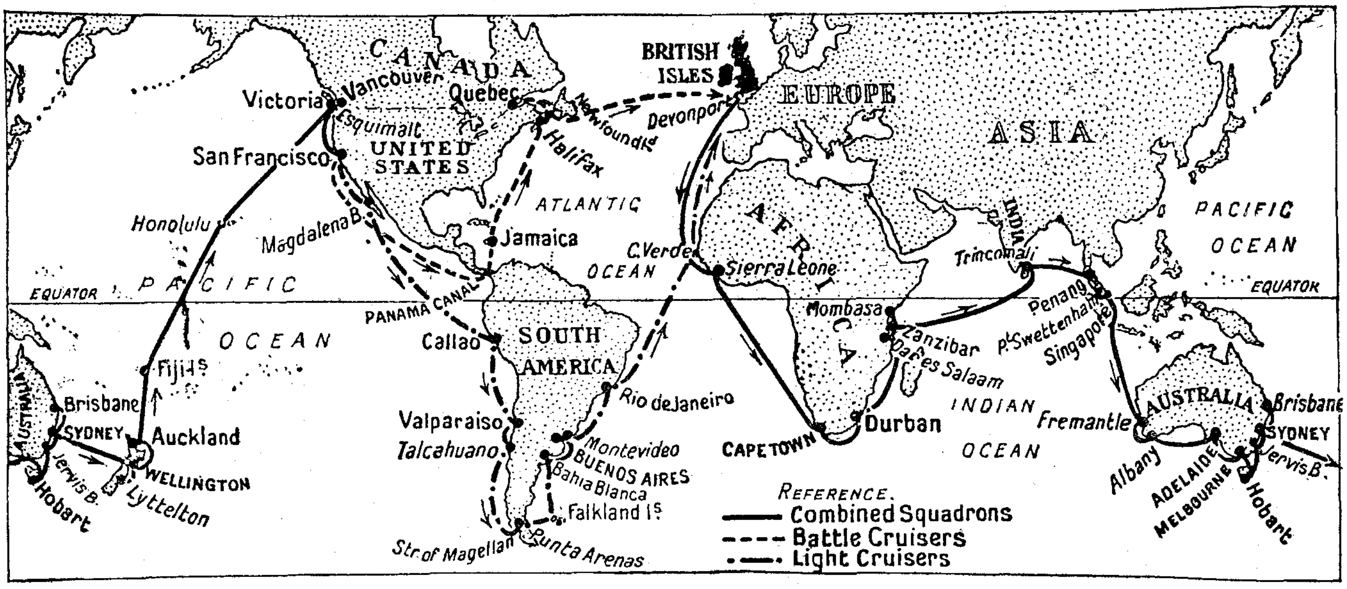
> "This naval project has frequently been misunderstood abroad because of our indifference to foreign opinion, which has been led to believe that we have imperialist designs on territories neighboring the Dutch East Indies. As a matter of fact, we are forced into naval preparedness as a result of the Washington treaties. Only two real ports, Singapore and Tandiong Priok, were left out of the zones outlined by the Washington agreement. Singapore is British, and England will do her utmost to transform it into a first-class naval and aviation base. Tandiong Priok is Dutch, and if we left it defenseless any Power contemplating conquest of our insular possessions, or of the possessions of any other European country, would get a footing there from which to launch air and naval attacks."

In the view of the Rotterdam *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, Holland is figuring as a pawn for England, and it tells us that:

> "Holland has marched hand in hand with Great Britain during the past few months. Since the Japanese alliance with Great Britain was ended by the Washington Conference, the British Empire has attached special importance to Singapore as a naval base. Frankly it may be asked, against whom is this aggressive policy directed? Can it be against the United States, with whom England has no racial, territorial or economic controversy? Evidently not. France is out of the race as far as naval supremacy is concerned. There remains only Japan; and Holland is playing a dangerous game as a shock-absorber between the two chief contenders for dominance in the Pacific."

The review above quoted tells us that the white race will be called upon to stand the shock of Asia organized under the leadership of Japan, but declares that if Britain and Holland were firmly established on either side of the Straits they could successfully withstand such an onslaught. This Netherlands journal maintains that Japan's naval power has not been crippled by the Washington Treaty, nor by the earthquake. It says that Japan's secret naval base on the Island of Chichi-Jima was not touched by the earthquake, and that its activities there have been closely guarded from foreign observers. A British official denial of any offensive intent toward Japan is noted by the London press in a speech defending the Singapore naval base project, which was uttered by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Among other things he pointed out that the steaming distance from Singapore to Yokohama is about 3,000 miles, or about as far as from Gibraltar to Boston.

A GREEK PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLIES—Completing the farce of their surrender to the Turks at Lausanne, angrily remarks a contributor to the Chicago *Greek Review*, the Allies have evacuated Constantinople and once more the city of the proud Byzantine Emperors, and the ancient seat of the Greek Orthodox Church, "falls to the unrestrained rule and sway of the barbarous Turk." This writer charges that after the departure of the Allied Armies the Turks secretly "began to notify the Greeks and Armenians that their stay in Constantinople is not desired, and that if they valued their lives they should get out; the sooner the better." In consequence, we are told, there is a "wholesale exodus" of Greeks and Armenians and other nationals from Constantinople. Many are "selling to ready Turkish buyers the accumulations of their lifetime of honest labor and industry, at almost ridiculous sums, that they may be able to pay for their transportation to unknown parts of the world, but particularly to the hospitable shores of Greece, there to await the fate of starvation or life by Allied arms and beggary." It is further asserted that "the most sacred domain of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Patriarchate at Constantinople, was invaded by Turkish soldiers" and the Holy Synod, which was in council, was "compelled at the point of bayonet to declare the present Patriarch Meletios Metaxakis deposed, and an unscrupulous Turkish-controlled priest, named Papa Eftimios, was violently voted and placed in possession of the supreme authority of Christianity in Turkey and the Balkans."


CANADA
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Honolulu
Magdalena B.
PACIFIC OCEAN
EQUATOR
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Jamaica
C. Verde
Sierra Leone
AFRICA
INDIA
Trincomali
Penang
Pt. Swettenham
Singapore
PANAMA CANAL
Callao
SOUTH AMERICA
Fiji Is.
Brisbane
SYDNEY
Auckland
WELLINGTON
Lyttelton
Jervis B.
Hobart
AUSTRALIA
Valparaiso
Talcahuano
Montevideo
BUENOS AIRES
Bahia Blanca
Falkland Is.
Str. of Magellan
Punta Arenas
Rio de Janeiro
CAPETOWN
Durban
Mombasa
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
INDIAN OCEAN
Fremantle
Albany
ADELAIDE
MELBOURNE
REFERENCE.
—— Combined Squadrons
- - - - Battle Cruisers
-·-·- Light Cruisers

"FAR CALLED, OUR NAVIES MELT AWAY"

Two battle-cruisers and five light cruisers of the Royal British Navy began a world tour on November 27, during which, as they progress along the coast of the five continents washed by the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, "two out of every three of the half hundred ports they touch are British possessions," and till next June, at Honolulu, their crews will not once have set foot on foreign soil.

WORLD TOUR OF BRITISH WARSHIPS

A TEN MONTHS' TOUR OF THE WORLD by two British battle-cruisers and five light cruisers began on November 27, when these ships steamed from Devonport, England, and some editors in that country note with pride that as they progress along the coast of the five continents washed by the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, "two out of every three of the ports at which they touch, between forty and fifty, are British possessions under the flag of the Empire." We are reminded also that until next June, when these vessels anchor off Honolulu, their crews will not once have set foot on foreign soil. As the London *Times* tells us, with that single exception they will have been the guests, whenever they touch land, of men of their own race, and this daily proceeds:

"On their way back to England the battle-cruisers and their consorts, when they separate at San Francisco, will take different routes, the *Hood* and the *Repulse* sailing through the Panama Canal up to Halifax and Quebec, touching at four ports of the United States on the way, while the First Light Cruiser Squadron will pass round Cape Horn, stopping at the Falkland Islands, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, and so home.

"The thought of such a voyage must stir the pride and fire the imagination—if he has any—of every man with the sailor blood of Britain in his veins. Apart from the training which it will give to officers and men, its mission is to show the flag in far-off parts of the Empire, where, in these days of relentless economy, it is now too rarely seen. Two of the five light cruisers—*Dauntless* and *Dragon*—formed the escort of the Prince of Wales when he sailed to Canada and Newfoundland in the *Renown*."

Every one in England knows how these visits of the Prince to the Dominions and India brought the different nations of the Empire closer to one another and to the Mother Country, *The Times* goes on to say, not only by virtue of his winning personality, but because as the eldest son and representative of the sovereign, he was to all the King's subjects overseas "a visible reminder of their common bond." So this daily continues—

"The King's ships, and the proud flag which they fly, will serve in the same way to recall to the minds of all of British descent who see in them the strength and oneness for which the Royal Navy stands to-day, as it has through all the glorious ages of the Empire's past. Without its ships and its officers and men, not one of the Dependencies of the Crown which the cruiser squadrons are to visit would have been added to the brotherhood of Dominions and Colonies that make the Empire. Without them, as they were then and will be while the Empire lasts, the commerce which is its life-blood could never have been built up and could not now continue to circulate. The *Hood* and the *Repulse* are noble witnesses, together with their lighter consorts, of the unrivaled skill of Britain's shipbuilders. The one disquieting effect of their departure is the weakness which is shown in the cruiser strength of the Navy. Not only because of the employment which it will give, but because it will to some extent repair this deficiency, the decision to resume the work of cruiser construction is a most welcome announcement. The country has agreed to a certain limitation of its naval armament. But below that limit, because of all that the Navy means, it can not, and dares not, fall."

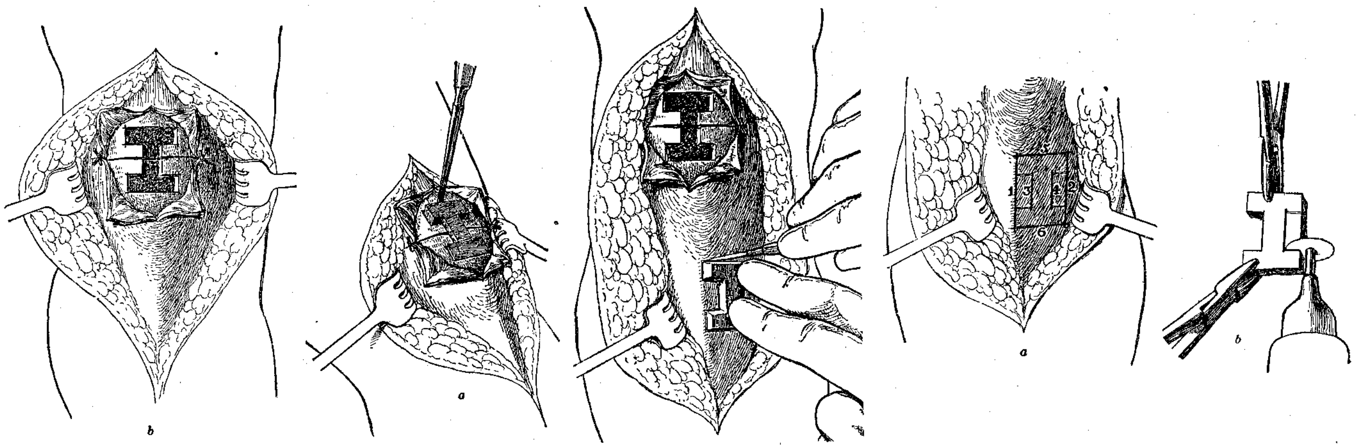
The Naval Correspondent of *The Times* points out that the ships will visit several places which came into prominence during the war, and he mentions—

"Dar-es-Salaam, the chief port of what used to be German East Africa; Zanzibar, where the light cruiser *Pegasus* was caught and destroyed by the *Königsberg;* Penang, where the *Emden* appeared with a dummy funnel and sank a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer; and the Falklands, forever to be associated with Sir Doveton Sturdee's victory.

"The value of such a cruise is bound to be considerable, for there are many directions in which it should be productive of good results. It will show the British flag in ports where it is now seldom seen. The flag will be displayed in real fighting units of first-class efficiency. A reminder will be given of the preeminence of British shipbuilders and marine engineers. Trade will be stimulated by such an exhibition of our naval strength, upon which our oversea commerce ultimately depends. The cruise will provide a splendid opportunity for long-distance steaming trials. It will give valuable experience to the officers and men. The influence on recruiting, and especially on the class of recruits, should be entirely good. Finally, the voyage should prove an object-lesson to the Dominions of what is necessary to keep open our sea communications."

As if by way of prelude to the departure of the ships for their visits along the Empire's "far-flung battle-line," the first naval review since 1914 was held off Spithead for the benefit of the Premiers of the British Dominions. To these personages, remarks the London Morning *Post*, the majestic array of ships-of-war must have given rise to many reflections, and among them that "had it not been for the Royal Navy, there would be no Empire to-day." This daily adds that it was the Navy which "made victory possible," for it "stood between the Imperial German Navy and the command of the sea, by which the enemy would have been enabled to take possession one by one of the King's Dominions overseas and to invade this country." Indeed, "had there been any foreign Navy strong enough to defeat the British Navy during the last hundred years, every British possession overseas would have lain at the mercy of the Power possessing that superior fleet."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Illustrations from "Orthopedic and Reconstruction Surgery," by Dr. F. H. Albee, published and copyrighted by W. B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia

SPLICING A KNEE-CAP WITH LIVING BONE

A split knee-cap being difficult to reknit, a bone inlay is here resorted to. Beginning with the left drawing, where the knee-cap is bared of skin, flesh and membrane, a double T-shaped section is sawed out and chiseled loose. Hot sterile paraffin poured into this hole hardens into a mold which is then mapped out carefully on the front of the shin-bone. The last drawings show how this inlay is then cut out of the shin-bone and trimmed up carefully with a circular-saw, before being hammered into place in the split knee-cap.

HUMAN CARPENTRY

THAT THE SHATTERED or worn-out human body may be rehabilitated by methods not unlike those used by a skilful cabinet-maker in repairing furniture, and that automatic machine-driven tools are playing a greater and greater part in reparative surgery, were facts forcibly brought out at the recent convention of the American College of Surgeons at Chicago. Dr. Secord of Brantford, Ontario, is quoted by the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Herald* as saying that the building of tendons, the making of eyelids, restoration of faces and grafting of bones are now being used to return to society as useful and competent citizens those who have been injured in industrial accidents. The surgeons of North America have just awakened to the economic importance of rehabilitating their patients, Dr. Secord said. They now recognize that they must not only remove the disease, but restore as nearly as possible the functions of the body. It is not enough to build tendons out of silk or scar-tissue, but the fingers or limbs must be given movement and strength. He continued:

> "We surgeons learned our lessons in war, when rehabilitation surgery first came into common usage. Now we have established physiotherapy departments in hospitals, and industrial establishments are also seeing the economic importance of keeping their injured employees from becoming constant compensation drawers. In these departments we do not wait for the wound to heal, but start manipulation almost immediately, so that the tendons have a groove in which to work before the scar-tissue forms.
>
> "If the injured employees are not restored to normal functioning, they are economic losses to their employers, and a personal loss to themselves and families.
>
> "Human carpentry, whereby shattered bones are rejoined with screws of the living substance, whereby torn tendons are replaced with others of silk, chins more handsomely reupholstered, and the line of a nose corrected, is every day making broken human beings whole again and ugly ones beautiful."

Much of this rehabilitation of the human face and figure is made possible through automatic machine-driven tools, described to the convention by Dr. Fred Albee of New York, who is credited by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia with being the first to apply machine-driven tools to surgery. Dr. Albee introduced to the French surgeons the use of the tools in 1916, when, at the invitation of the French Government, he went to France to aid in the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers. Dr. Albee is thus quoted by *The Herald*:

> "One of the best points about automatic machine-driven surgical tools is that it reduces the shock of operation, because of the speed. This may be exemplified by the fact that a man when shot with a steel-jacketed, swiftly moving bullet, often does not realize he is shot until the blood begins to flow. But when a man is shot with a slowly moving, soft-nosed bullet, he is knocked down, so violent is the shock.
>
> "The same thing applies in operations when mallet and chisel are used. There the shock is vastly greater than when the cutting instruments work swiftly and surely, cutting the bones to a true size. Holes are cut to the right size and dowels of living bone are made to fit exactly."

The correspondent goes on:

> "Dr. Albee told of a Russian soldier who had come to him with only an island of bone where his jaw had been. He cut pieces of bone about the size of a pencil from bones in the leg and laced them on either side of the jaw, and after the bones had grafted he was able to build up the structure of the face by inserted rat tissue in the places where the contour had sunk.
>
> "Another case described was that of a Michigan attorney, who, through a Fourth of July cannon accident, had lost his entire lower jaw. In that case Dr. Albee, with his machine-driven tools, cut away a U-shaped piece of bone from the pelvis and built up a jaw, with which the attorney is now able to argue effectively before Michigan juries.
>
> "The work accomplished in a Chicago clinic, held in Wesley Hospital, was explained by the surgeons in attendance. Thirty hands, which under old conditions would have been left stiff and useless, were exhibited, and all were able to function as tho there had been no injury. A boy who had been a victim of fire, which had withered the skin of his jaws, was also at the clinic, showing a face that had apparently never been seared by the flames.
>
> "Another remarkable exhibit at the clinic at the Cook County Hospital to-day was a man whose heart blood was pumped through his body by means of a wire artery. This man, who carries seventy feet of piano wire around with him, was treated by Dr. Raymond W. McNealey of Chicago.
>
> "George Shepherd, now 56 years old, appeared at the Cook County Hospital two years ago, asking for treatment. Physicians diagnosed his case as aneurism of the aorta, which in less

technical terms meant that the walls of this great artery through which all of the blood in the body flows, were weakened and flabby and distended. It meant that unless something was done to combat the pressure exerted on these bulging walls they would burst some day and Shepherd would die.

"Dr. McNealey performed an operation on March 31, 1922, and seventy feet of piano wire No. 29 were wrapt round and round the weakened artery. To-day Shepherd appeared at Dr. McNealey's clinic in excellent health, to offer himself as an exhibit of what modern surgery can do."

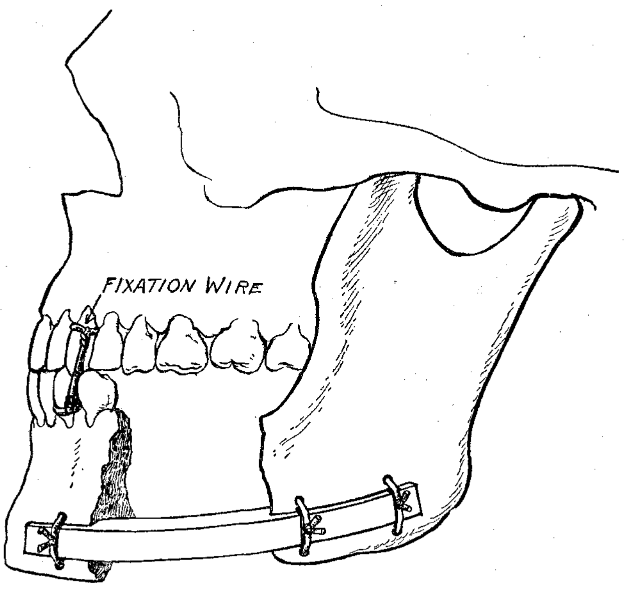
BABIES AND SUNSHINE

DEATH-RATES PROVE that the first few years of life are the hardest, and that babies under one year die as fast as people seventy-five years old. Your infant son, or daughter, has a much better chance of growing up than you did, and if he collects all that the law of averages allots him, he should live about ten years longer than you do. So we are told by Watson Davis of Science Service, writing in the New York *World*. We read:

"Since we grown-ups were young, ideas about diet have been revolutionized. Water and milk supplies have been cleaned up. Baby's food and drink have been primary factors in the reduction of infant death-rate; if the mother can not feed her baby as nature intended, good imitations are available. Yet we do not know as much about nutrition as we thought we did, and unknown factors are continually forcing themselves upon us. Now Dr. Alfred F. Hess of New York finds that good baby food does not always assure good baby nutrition.

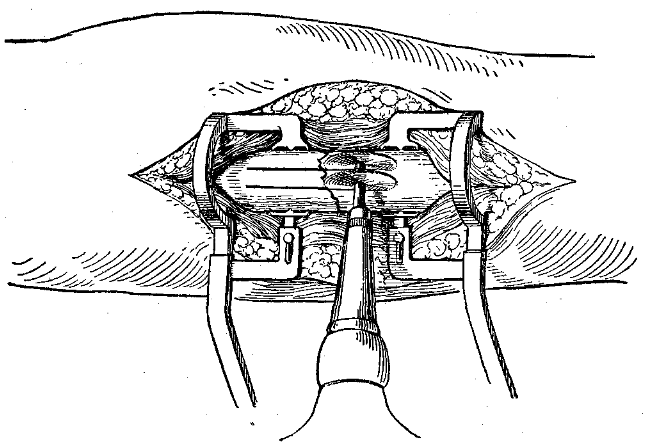
"Three out of four of the infants living in an average city block suffer from rickets at some time in their early lives, particularly in winter. This may sound surprizing, and mothers may scoff at it. This sort of rickets is not the kind that you will find described in the medical books which show pictures of babies with large, square heads and very bowed legs, but it is a mild form of bone trouble which, altho it can be distinguished only by measuring the phosphate in the blood and X-raying the bones, may lead to slight deformities and render the children susceptible to such infectious diseases as grippe and pneumonia.

"Sunshine is the preventive and cure. Wise doctors and parents will let youngsters kick up their heels in glee at the sun and run around naked without even a pane of glass between them and the distant power-plant for this earth. In summer when there is plenty of sunshine and the weather is such that mothers do not hesitate to give them large doses of it, rickets is practically non-existent, but in fall when days grow shorter, the sun becomes less bright and the weather is colder, babies see the sun less often and rickets often begins to develop. The flood-tide of this trouble is reached in March after the babies have been cooped up in dark tenements or apartment houses during the winter.



A SHIN-BONE FOR YOUR JAW

Twin motor saws have cut from a man's shin-bone the long section spliced into his fractured jaw and tied in place with kangaroo sutures. The channel for its reception in the jaw was cut with the twin saws adjusted at the same distance, so the fitting is accurate, and will grow firmly in place.



A SAWMILL IN YOUR ARM

Slicing out a channel for new structural support in a broken bone. A jack holds the broken bone firmly and keeps the flesh out of the way, while the twin buzz-saw does the cutting like a flash.

"If the sun will not shine properly and conveniently, the babies can be bathed in artificial sunshine. Mercury vapor when electrified gives out ultra-violet rays, too short to be seen but identical with those produced by the sun. Bones heal as rapidly under their influence as tho the real sun were shining. The mercury-vapor lamp also gives the greenish-blue light which can often be seen in photographers' windows, but there it is hemmed in by window-glass which is just as effective in cutting off the beneficial ultra-violet rays as the heavy clothes in which infants are often bundled up. Tubes for mercury-vapor lamps for therapeutic use must be made of quartz which is transparent to these short rays. For the same reason, luxurious solartariums are useless for sunshine bathing if they are glassed in.

"These new facts are believed by Dr. Hess to be strong arguments for a change of fashion in baby-clothes. Legs and arms of infants can be exposed to sunlight, even in cold December, provided their hands, feet and bodies are warmly clad. Short and sleeveless dresses and a fad for no stockings are advocated by Dr. Hess instead of the enveloping, many-layered swaddling clothes of the past.

"As a partner of sunshine in the prevention and cure of rickets, there is cod-liver oil, which is to rickets what quinine is to malaria. Sunshine is good medicine, as the Indians might say. It would be hard to find a simpler one, as cheap and easy to take."

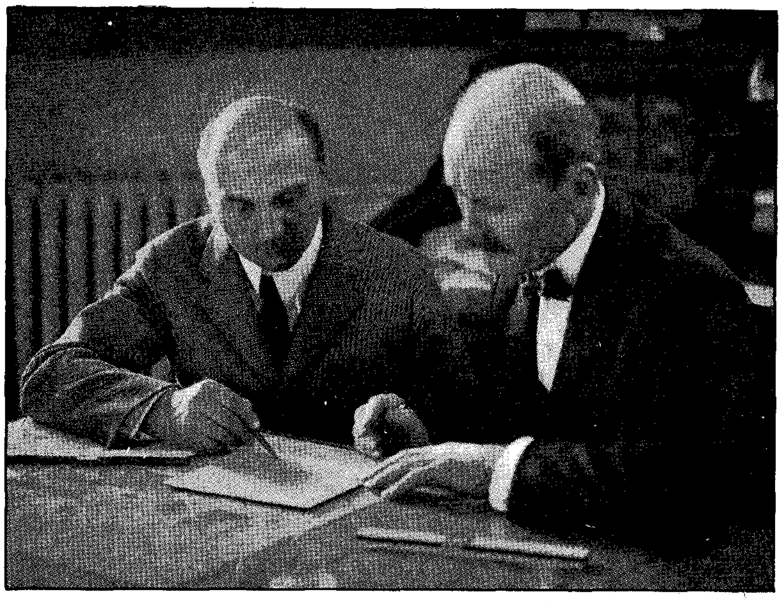
SEA-WATER GOLD TOO COSTLY—The old dream of making gold from sea-water, or more accurately, of extracting from the waters of the oceans the vast amount of gold in solution, has been again punctured. Some time ago a rumor was circulated that a profitable method of doing this had been invented, and that Germany would pay off her reparations by this means. An American scientist even went over to investigate the story, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Says *The Bulletin*:

"The rumor was started through the researches of an industrial plant on the shores of the Adriatic which showed that the average amount of gold in sea-water was one ounce to 31,000 tons of water. Furthermore it was shown that the gold is not in simple solution in the water, but in what is known as the 'colloidal' state, making its isolation much more intricate and costly. The present cost of production from sea-water is about 20 times the market price of the precious metal. But here is a goal for inventors. If a way can be found to change the gold in solution from the colloidal to the ionized state characteristic of simple solutions, it might be profitably extracted."

Springfield, Missouri

A NEW MOTOR THAT PUTS THE "IDLE CURRENT" TO WORK

A NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR of the induction type, which is able to utilize practically the whole of the current turned into it, instead of only about 50 to 70 per cent., as with earlier forms, has been invented by V. A. Fynn and Hans Weichsel of the Wagner Electric Corporation, St. Louis. Induction motors have always required to operate them from 30 to 50 per cent. of so-called "idle-current," which does no useful work. The new Fynn-Weichsel motor has a "power-factor" of practically 100 per cent., according to the inventors, and will thus reduce operating expenses in the United States by about $100,000,000 annually. The necessity for a motor of this kind has long been recognized, and in 1921 the National Electric Light Association passed a special resolution inviting manufacturers of electric motors to concentrate upon the problem.


MR. HANS WEICHSEL MR. V. A. FYNN

THE INVENTORS OF THE NEW MOTOR

Says *The Electrical World* (New York):

"The motor is a combination of a synchronous and an induction motor. The machine starts like a polyphase induction motor of usual design. It is held in synchronism by a suitable direct exciting current generated in the machine itself, and until such time as it becomes overloaded. As the synchronous motor 'breaks down' the induction-motor action automatically steps into the breach, and the machine continues to operate as an induction motor. This transition is smooth and not readily detected by the casual observer. When the overload disappears, the motor again steps back into synchronous operation. By different settings of the brushes the power-factor can be adjusted to suit widely varying conditions."

In a later issue the same paper reports the following interview with W. A. Layman, president of the Wagner Corporation:

"'Is this motor a recent development or was it previously conceived and just announced as a commercially available machine?' Mr. Layman was asked. 'We have been working in this field for many, many years,' he replied, 'but until a comparatively recent date the burden of poor power-factor was not sufficiently appreciated by the distributing companies for them to be interested in the commercial development of a unity-power-factor motor. Then, too, the war, with the accompanying demand for quantity production of war supplies, sidetracked special development work, altho power-factor corrective apparatus was even then greatly needed to release idle equipment for productive purposes. Since the war the conditions of the reconstruction period, while difficult, have permitted a resumption of development work, and this motor in commercial form is the fruit of the resumption of our development program.

"'Then, too, there has been a radical change in the central-station situation with respect to power-factor correction. Dating from the 1921 convention of the National Electric Light Association there has been a continuous and an urgent pressure from the Technical Section of the organization for the development of unity-power-factor motors, and the acceleration of our development program may be directly traced to this vigorous encouragement from that source.'

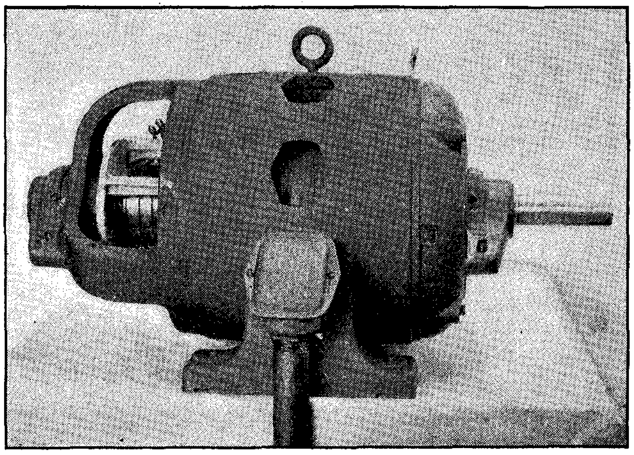
"'Is the saving possible through power-factor correction really as stupendous as you were quoted as saying in the newspapers?' Mr. Layman was asked. As supporting evidence, he referred to a detailed study on one large ulility company's system which sustained $485,000 a year alone.

"'These figures refer to only one system,' Mr. Layman explained. 'The total central-station investment in this country is approximately five billion dollars, and if it be assumed that the central-station industry as a whole is not operating under more favorable conditions than this one large unit, it will be seen that the broad statement made in some of the newspapers to the effect that there is a billion dollars of idle plant investment growing out of low-power-factor operation is not a wild flight of the imagination. When the fundamental economic conditions so strongly cry out for a corrective device such as this new motor, it may be taken for granted that practical policies insuring its rapid adoption will be adopted by the industry. What these policies are to be with respect to central-station practise is naturally a question for time to determine. It is our anticipation, however, that the near future will see a definite clarification of policy with respect to this question on the part of central-station companies along lines which will offer an incentive to the employment of this new type.

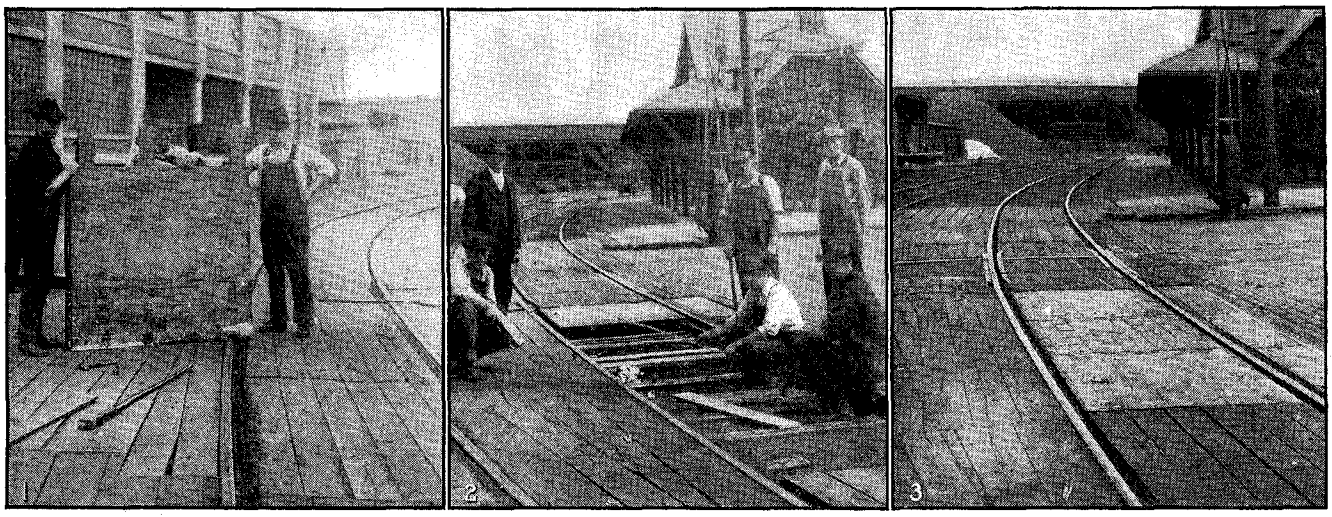
"'It must also be taken into account that the corrective effect is applied by the new motor at the source of the trouble. This is not generally true with other means heretofore employed. So the operating savings are larger. The new motor involves no sacrifice of space, which will in many instances be an important factor, and does not in any way increase the chance of accident or injury to plant operatives over that with the older types of motors.'"

Editorially *The Electrical World* makes the following comment on the achievements and possibilities of the new motor:

"It is with more than passing interest that the electrical fraternity will view the recently announced 'Fynn-Weichsel' motor, or 'self-excited synchronous induction motor.' Its characteristics indicate it to be a practically fool-proof machine of the induction-motor type. This development may have much bearing on a major problem of the industry, and the industry will be quick and glad to accord credit to those who have developed it. And, furthermore, if it proves in commercial practise to be accepted by the industry at large, there will doubtless result interlicensing arrangements such as have followed many other notable achievements in the industry.


"NO LOAFING ALLOWED"

The motor that has no idle current.



Courtesy of "The India Rubber World" (New York)

(1) SECTION COMPRISING RUBBER BRICKS AND CREOSOTED WOODEN BASE. (2) LAYING THE FOUNDATION. (3) SECTION IN PLACE

LAYING THE FIRST SECTION OF RUBBER PAVEMENT AT RACINE, WISCONSIN

"Of course no piece or combination of equipment offers the full solution to the power-factor problem, and the aim must always be toward a fundamental basis of solution, which is to have the user install correct equipment if it can be provided and not merely corrective equipment."

OUR FIRST RUBBER PAVEMENT

WHAT IS ASSERTED to be the first rubber pavement in the United States has just been laid on a railroad-crossing in Racine, Wisconsin. It is claimed by the advocates of this form of roadway that it is ultimately economical, despite its first cost, owing to its great wearing qualities In an article entitled "Rubber Pavements Come to America," *The India Rubber World* (New York,) tells us that these pavements have come into extensive experimental use in England during the past few years. The Wright Rubber Products Co., manufacturers of rubber floor-tile at Racine, have developed a rubber paving-brick which is being given a trial by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at a crossing used by thousands of automobiles and heavy motor trucks every day. Says the paper named above:

"The accompanying illustration shows the actual laying of the first section of rubber pavement. It also shows the bad condition of the six-inch planking, laid ninety days previously, which the rubber has replaced. The completely paved crossing presents a splendid surface both from the point of attractiveness and cleanliness. People are amazed to see heavy trucks, horses, and all kinds of vehicles pass over it as quietly as over a carpet and leave no mark upon it. There is no movement of the section of pavement, inasmuch as the rubber blocks seemingly absorb the shock.

"These rubber blocks are made of old tires ground up, properly compounded, and molded separately under high pressure. They represent an adaptation of the patented lap feature of Wright rubber floor-tile to rubber paving-bricks, which permits the interlocking of the blocks underneath the surface, and in this particular case each brick was fastened to the creosoted wooden subbase with two screws. This effectively takes care of one of the chief troubles with rubber pavements in the past.

"The paving-bricks are regular brick size. The subbase, in this particular case, is made of creosoted planks bolted together, altho the blocks are adaptable for use with a concrete base. On the outside edges half-inch guard-rails, six inches deep, are securely bolted, and the bricks are fastened on this wooden base with screws and cement. The crossing is made in sections, permitting removal of each by simply unfastening six lag screws if repairs are necessary.

"The toughness of the compound gives these rubber bricks great durability. Without grain, they will not splinter. Unlike concrete, they are not hard nor brittle and will not crumble nor dust. Properly installed and cared for they should last for years under the heaviest traffic, because of their great resistance to abrasion. Not susceptible to temperature changes, to any appreciable degree, they will not curl nor warp.

"Busy railroad-crossings require frequent expensive repairs, and the experiment with rubber pavement is being conducted in the belief that economy will result, even tho the first cost is higher. That this is perhaps the greatest, tho less obvious, advantage of rubber roadways in general was emphasized in a paper read by E. J. Edwards before the Institution of Rubber Industry at the Engineers' Club, London, England, on September 17. Mr. Edwards spoke in part as follows:

"'Unquestionably, rubber roadways have a great future, but it is unfortunate that so much time must necessarily elapse before any authentic data can be acquired to prove the claim made by the great majority of those engaged in the rubber industry—that in cities and large towns where there is continual heavy traffic, rubber roadways will be found to possess many advantages in addition to the reduction of noise to the absolute minimum. My personal opinion is that the greatest point in favor of rubber roadways will be proved to be economy, and by economy I mean *ultimate* economy. It is the only road material which will absorb and distribute the weight of the traffic carried. Other materials by their non-resilience immediately transmit the loads to the foundations of the roads. We have had many examples of this in the London streets recently, where the foundations under eighteen inches of concrete have been broken up by heavy weights and constant pounding of modern city traffic.'"

Sketching briefly the important developments in British rubber roadway construction, Mr. Edwards said:

"The first rubber roadway ever to be constructed was in 1913 in Southwark. The construction in this case was the mounting of Yarrah wood block with a pure plantation rubber facing.

"In addition to this method several others have been used. We have all been very much interested in seeing rubber blocks laid round the Cenotaph in Whitehall. In this case a smooth concrete surface was prepared, and on this hot pitch was spread just prior to laying the rubber. The rubber blocks are constructed with a groove on one side and a corresponding projection on the other, so that when laid they are really mortised and tenoned into position. Before being laid, each block is dipt in hot pitch.

"Rubber roadways constructed by a different method have been laid in Glasgow and Edinburgh during the present year. In those cases, a rubber block is fixt by means of an embedded steel spike into a concrete base block of slightly smaller dimensions. These blocks are laid on a prepared concrete foundation and are grouted in with cement or pitch.

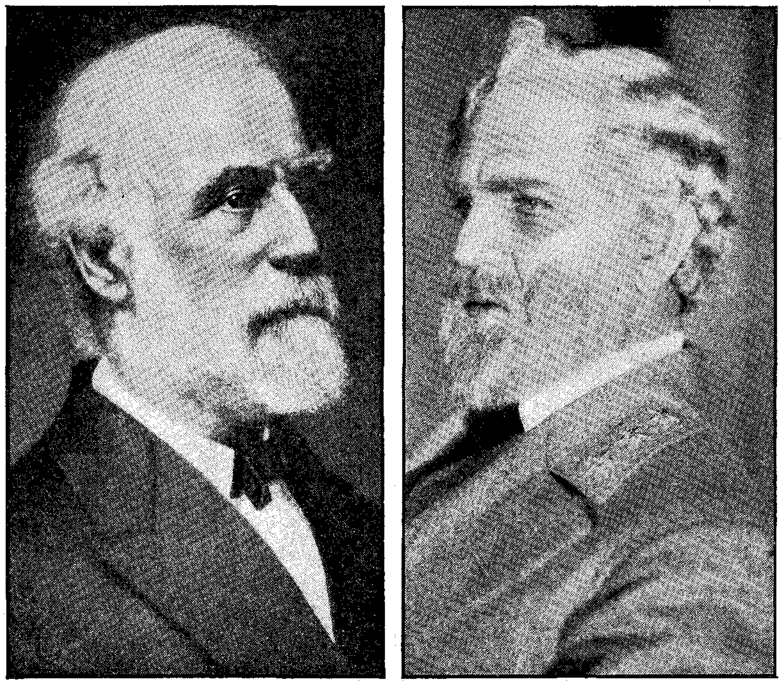
"Large slabs of rubber were laid a good many years ago at the entrance to both St. Pancras and Euston stations, London, and elsewhere, tho, as these were under cover, the results obtained are not of very great use when considering ordinary road work. Altho the rubber pavement in Princes Street, Edinburgh, was down for over twenty years, and each year it must have been walked upon by many millions of people, it was found to have lost only a fraction of an inch in thickness during this period."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

RICHMOND REPUDIATES "ROBERT E. LEE"

A HOPELESS FAILURE as a portrayal of Southern life—no more damning verdict could be passed upon a play than this issued at a joint meeting of Confederate organizations in Richmond on Drinkwater's "Robert E. Lee," after the presentation of the play in Virginia's capital. The play as a whole, it is declared, "will give the North and the whole country the wrong idea of what the South stood for." And "as a portrayal of the characters of our Confederate leaders," the resolution reads, "this assembly feels that the play is not worthy of the great name it bears." Yet the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* reports a group of Confederate Veterans in uniform attending the play and seeming "to like it, altho they made no comment, except to say that they had spent a delightful afternoon." They were not averse from posing afterward with Mr. Burton Churchill, who enacts *General Lee*. The same paper reports the words of General Walker B. Freeman, Commander of the Virginia Division, United Confederate Veterans, in this vein:



ROBERT E. LEE AND "ROBERT E. LEE"

"Every Southerner carries with him a perfect mental picture of Lee," but "for stages in the North 'Robert E. Lee' will do well enough."

> "Speaking for myself, and voicing what I believe to be the opinion of Confederate Veterans who had the privilege of witnessing John Drinkwater's 'Robert E. Lee,' as presented at the Academy of Music, November 5, 6 and 7, I am free to say that I am much pleased with the performance.
>
> "It is true that there are several historical inaccuracies in the play, but these will be corrected, no doubt, as far as possible. The fact remains, however, that our great leader for four years stands forth in this play as the hero that he was, and we are glad to know that the world shall know more about him.
>
> "It is also a great satisfaction to us that there is nothing in the performance that in any way reflects upon the honor of the South or the justice of its cause."

The Richmond *News-Leader* reports that:

> "Richmond, represented by a completely filled Academy of Music, welcomed an Englishman's conception of General Robert E. Lee last night with loud hand-clapping and frequent 'rebel yells.' He thus was welcomed despite the fact that he then wore the uniform of a Federal colonel."

The Times-Dispatch prints a long review by Douglas Gordon, going into detailed objections to the play, on the score of its inaccuracies. Another objection, on the ground of "feeling," is deeper and is more succinctly stated in an editorial, printed in the same paper and written in this vein:

> "Audiences that have no feeling in the matter, and are not disposed to quibble over minor historical inaccuracies, will applaud the production and leave the theater thoroughly satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Many such audiences, we have no doubt, will be found in New York, where 'Robert E. Lee' will be criticized only from the dramatic standpoint. There it will be—just a play.
>
> "In Richmond, 'Robert E. Lee' is quite another thing. Here the sense of dramatic technique is drowned in the rush of emotion. Audiences at the Academy of Music hold playwright, producer and actor accountable, not for the quality of a play, but for the quality of a portrait. That portrait is of Lee, the man whom Southerners have set apart as hero extraordinary and immortal incomparable. To caricature him is unpardonable. Far better were it for artist not to attempt to paint him if his brush goes astray to leave one desecrating blur.
>
> "Every Southerner carries with him a perfect mental picture of Lee. That picture and John Drinkwater's do not tally. In the nature of things, they could not. The truth is, Mr. Drinkwater attempted the impossible. With the aid of producer and actor, he has done surprizingly well, but he has missed success by the distance from Virginia to England. He could not visualize Lee and the Old South. His picture of them is as fantastic and fanciful as one might expect it to be. His hero is just a charming prince captivating fictitious characters in a far-away Graustark—that, and nothing more. However, for Virginians, the spell is broken by 'Yankee' accent, alien mannerisms, glaring Briticisms and an entirely foreign conception of the ideals and the civilization that is Virginia's heritage.
>
> "No adequate portrait of Lee and his people can be painted without the promptings of sympathetic hearts. However, for stages in the North 'Robert E. Lee' will do well enough. Caricatures, after all, will not affect the stature of Lee, and they give audiences a nice evening in exchange for their money."

The loudest protests come from the members of different women's organizations, some of whom are selected here:

> "Mrs. P. J. Kernodle, historian of Richmond Chapter, U. D. C., who represented the chapter at the premiere of 'Robert E. Lee,' then exprest her opinion. 'The play is a failure,' said Mrs. Kernodle. 'No correction, particularly with its present cast, can make it a success. The lines are weak, the play historically incorrect, and the characterization simply miserable.'
>
> "Mrs. Snydor, who also represented Richmond Chapter at the performance, indorsed Mrs. Kernodle's views. 'The reason they did it,' she said, 'was because they didn't know. The misconception is due entirely to ignorance. We have one thing at least to thank them for. And that is that they came here first to give the

play, and so gave us a chance of protesting against it ever going any farther.'

"Miss Sally Archer Anderson, president of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, said, 'The play is absolutely flat, stale, and unprofitable, and the most libelous thing I ever saw.'

"Mrs. C. E. Bolling, representing the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and several Confederate organizations, said that it was difficult to think what to do about the play, because it would be hard to make sufficient improvement to have the play worthy of the name of Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Bolling mentioned several inaccuracies in the play. She also read a criticism from an Englishman, written in a private letter to a friend, which was most interesting. He said that he experienced a sense of sacrilege at the thought of placing Lee on the stage, and that he wondered at the audacity of the actor who would attempt to impersonate him. He had been filled with disgust, he said, when he read Drinkwater's 'Robert E. Lee.' 'It is a pitiful travesty of a great, noble man,' he wrote. He further said that it was more like a scenario, and had no literary merit, and that its many inaccuracies but showed to what little pains Drinkwater went to know his subject.

"Mrs. G. T. W. Kern, of Richmond Chapter, said: 'If the Daughters of the Confederacy permit any misrepresentation of the sublimest figure in history, they are not worthy to be Daughters.

"Miss Sally Archer Anderson then explained that she understood Mr. Drinkwater had been written to by the Confederate Museum, when it was learned that he intended to write his 'Lee,' and that the resources of the museum had been offered him. He had written to refuse this offer, saying that he did not care to be prejudiced by any local atmosphere. She added that she did not believe he would care to have his play changed in any respect."

AN APPROVED PORTRAITURE

Burr McIntosh as *Gen. Winfield Scott* met approval in Richmond, except that he stood six inches too short.

When the play migrated to Norfolk, it elicited in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* another kind of comment:

> "The American producers of John Drinkwater's 'Robert E. Lee' did a brave thing—they took it for its premiere to Richmond, that city of all cities in America most likely to resent the historical inaccuracy of General Lee's beard and least likely, in view of this discrepancy, to view with a reasonable degree of charity the effort of an Englishman fifty years and three thousand miles removed from Lee to paint a dramatic picture of one facet of General Lee's soul. The complaint of Richmond's keepers of Confederate arcana was that Drinkwater has not in this play given a faithful picture of the South's suffering and sacrifice. Mr. Drinkwater might reply that that is another story. If it had been his purpose to tell in drama form the story of the South's travail, he would have given his play a fundamentally different form and an entirely different name. Mr. Drinkwater probably knows that the South suffered and sacrificed. Some day, if his critics permit him to live long enough, he may turn his talents to this story, too. Now, he is concerned with the South only as a background to be taken for granted. His main concern is with Lee. If he chooses to deal with Lee alone—not Lee in company with the South—that is his business, and those who criticize him for not treating the two together are engaged in an idle performance. In so far as this broadside is concerned, it has not registered on the target. . . .
>
> "Those who prefer a different picture of Lee's reaction to the problem of 1861 are at liberty to write their own plays. Dr. Drinkwater has written his version, and Mr. Harris has given it a living representation on the stage. To a remarkable degree they have been successful. As produced this week in Norfolk the play has been a thing of beauty. There is not a line in it at which the South can take offense. Liberties are taken with historical details, but not license. Tongues and palates bred in the North do not quite succeed in making their Southern speeches authentic in tone and inflection, but it is to be remembered that this play was not written to be performed exclusively in Virginia. In other sections of this big country these 'defects' will not be so apparent. The play is not to be read as history, but to be enjoyed as a composition—the personal tragedy of Lee played to the rumbling accompaniment of an epic struggle. To attack it, as it has been attacked in Richmond, as a gross misrepresentation of Robert E. Lee, and as a libel on the South, is an act of self-stultification. It is a play that Virginia and the South has every reason to welcome."

A WORD FOR ENGLISH LECTURERS—AND MR. ZANGWILL

VISITING CELEBRITIES furnish us a problem to be taken seriously, "if not for our own sake, at least for theirs." So says one of our younger writers, who is moved to this reflection in general by the particular case of Mr. Zangwill. This gentleman has been so vociferous in scolding us, that he bids fair to put the whole literary invasion out of business. The problem is greater than we in general surmise. Four years ago Hugh Walpole reported that there were "at the moment eighty-odd English men of letters at large in America—some of them very odd." The way we treat them is bad for them, thinks Mr. Struthers Burt, the aforesaid American. "They arrive simple and modest souls, but before long you see, dawning in their eager eyes, the fierce glare of the lionized. You can almost hear them say, 'Why, these people actually take me seriously'—particularly disastrous to the young and unripe as well as to the old and disappointed." Mr. Zangwill asserts that we are "the best half-educated of peoples; we act without thinking and think without acting." We are "crank-led, lacking in balance and living lazily, self-consciously and inefficiently in a Land of Make-Believe." Here also are some more of Zangwill's *mots:*

> "You have no shame, no sense of humor. . . . The opinion of a prize-fighter is sought regarding the merits of a judge to be elected and printed in four-pound superlative waste in your papers. . . .
>
> "There are more cranks to the square mile in the United States than anywhere in the world. . . .
>
> "You are all nervous, self-conscious, and in fear of missing something. You are jacks-at-all-trades. . . .
>
> "You have no convictions. You are lecture-crazy. I am supposed, like Lloyd George, to visit Lincoln's grave. Why? . . .
>
> "Where is your Mark Twain sense? Prohibition? Is it that you are children in a Land of Make-Believe and like this pretense of law-keeping? Or is it a genuine sense of humor? I have not been in a private house in this country where I was not offered a drink. . . .
>
> "If people have been coming to this country and telling you harsh things about yourself, I believe there must be something in it. I have been told I should emulate the example of Lloyd George, who left without offending a person. God forbid! Why should I be grateful to America? America should be grateful to me. I paid my $10 tax to get in the country. You send your missionaries to China and tell the Chinese that their ideals are all wrong, and yet if a missionary comes among you saying that your ideals are not altogether right, you do not like it."

Mr. Zangwill's case is attracting much attention, because people are beginning to talk back. Mr. Burt writes, in the New York *Tribune*, some words in the way of a mediator. The reference here following is to a meeting at the National Arts Club in New York:

> "The other night I sat on the same platform as Mr. Zangwill

and made a speech after he had made his. I am sorry Mr. Zangwill did not wait to hear what I had to say, because, as a devoted American and also an Oxford man, I believe that I have a point of view that is novel only because it is so reasonable. But possibly Mr. Zangwill wouldn't have heard me after all, for during the speeches of those who preceded him he was reading in a very crackling newspaper, with continued interest, his own speech of the morning. During Mr. Zangwill's speech an irate gentleman in the rear informed him that 'he had had enough.' Now, that was rude to Mr. Zangwill, personally, but the irate gentleman had laid hold unconsciously of an immense and earth-shaking truth.

LEADERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

James Durkin as *Jeb Stuart;* Burton Churchill as *Lee;* David Landau as *Stonewall Jackson,* in Drinkwater's play of "Robert E. Lee."

"Why in heaven's name intelligent people should crowd into a narrow room and sit for hours in a filthy atmosphere listening to lecturers is quite beyond my comprehension. Especially is this so when the lecturers happen to be writing men. The average writing man is an amateur speaker, inflammable, frequently silly; as a speaker he is generally highstrung, disagreeable and untrustworthy.

"But to return to Mr. Zangwill—his intentions were of the best; at least, since he is the stalking horse, we will accept that as a premise; but the trouble is we do not understand the English-speaking psychology, and they do not understand ours—or the Frenchman's—as an audience. That is a pity, because, it seems to me, Anglo-American sympathy is the most important end in the world. With a somewhat sophisticated audience, such as the New York audiences, the English lecturer is fairly safe, but when he gets out into the less sophisticated sections of the country, he may, and frequently does, set back the cause of Anglo-American friendship a century.

"Englishmen are used to the fiercest sort of criticism among themselves; they fatten upon it and strengthen themselves. And it is splendid. I wish that we had the same point of view, and I think we are slowly acquiring something like it; but in the meantime we still suffer from the shadowy frontier tradition that you must not eat a man's bread and then stab him in the back. In a frontier country, where sophistication is not half so important as personal safety, this may be all very well, but in a sophisticated society—and, after all, we are some hundreds of years old—personal safety is not half so important as the ability to take and give criticism.

"The English lecturer is bewildered at our hurt feelings; but he is still more bewildered because we do not get up and give him as good as we get. Mr. Zangwill must be very tired; he is the first Englishman I ever saw who sat down under 'heckling.' But the English lecturer must at the same time make some allowance for fundamental national differences; he must use some tact in training strangers to his own very sensible point of view. And, above all, until his audience is trained he must not indulge in the favorite English trick of sacrificing truth for an epigram. We are more literal-minded than the English; unfortunately, we can't help ourselves; we have a larger and grimmer country."

Some of Mr. Zangwill's grievances may be inferred by the things Mr. Burt says either by way of explanation or rebuttal.

"It may be true, for instance, that we lack humor; but it isn't true that Prohibition shows it. To say so implies an utter lack of knowledge of the political machinery of a democracy. Were the Englishmen of Cromwell's time lacking all humor? And Prohibition is not in the least amusing, neither to the prohibitionist nor to the anti-prohibitionist. It is a most ghastly and dismaying mess—almost as nasty as the English divorce laws before they were changed recently.

"Nor is it fair to dwell upon the fact that we came into the war three years late, and add to this the statement that we shouldn't have come at all, as then it would have been a drawn war, and that would have been best for every one. To begin with, it was not our war until circumstances made it such, and the three years of our delay were not half so important as the three days' delay of England. Without those three days there would have been no war at all. And surely it is a curious reading of history to think that the war would have been a drawn one without America's aid. We didn't win the war, but we certainly prevented England from losing it.

"I am afraid, despite his three weeks in the country, Mr. Zangwill, like so many visiting Englishmen, does not realize its size. My home for fifteen years has been in Wyoming, for I am a rancher as well as a writer, and in my country it took us from 1914 until 1917 to convince the average citizen that such a country as England existed, let alone persuading him to fight a war in England's behalf.

"Nor is it any more fair, on the part of an Englishman, to charge us with 'sneaking out of responsibility' afterward. We did sneak out of responsibility, and a Frenchman could tell us so, but an Englishman shouldn't, for England did the same thing.

"This sort of chiaroscuro destroys the validity of what might otherwise be useful and entertaining talk, and, once warmed to his subject, Mr. Zangwill, if I may say so with all good-nature and respect, became, if always witty, frequently childish. The lynching of Leo Frank in Georgia was without doubt dreadful enough, but it is absurd to upbraid Georgia for not putting a statue up to his memory, and the newspapers of the time did take the tragedy 'seriously.' If England set up statues to all the innocent people slain or tortured, even in recent years, in that happy island, there would hardly be room for the living to move about in. Nor should we be blamed for our passport system. That is something wished upon us by a war-stricken Europe. If Mr. Zangwill were an American going to England he would find it just as difficult to get into England as he now finds it difficult to get into America, and, at least, once you are in America you can travel great distances without being wakened up at midnight by customs officers who steal your personal belongings and treat you as a spy. Personally, I object to all questions, but so long as they are asked, of necessity they must be for the majority and not for the individual."

OUR OPERA, SEEN BY A LONDON CRITIC

SATED WITH RICHES is the charge brought against our music critics by one of the Metropolitan subscribers. He is a Mr. Stevenson, who writes to *The Times* in approval of Mr. H. C. Colles, the "guest" English music critic, borrowed from the London *Times*, and he refers to our American practitioners as "so satiated with good things that their appetites each year become duller and duller." Mr. Stevenson goes further and charges them with appearing "to think that it is an admission of inferiority to permit themselves to indulge in the faintest expression of pleasure, not to say enthusiasm." He therefore thanks *The Times* for the opportunity this paper has afforded the "visiting critic to open the eyes of his bored New York colleagues to the musical riches with which they are surrounded." Whether Mr. Gatti is outdoing himself or whether Mr. Stevenson's is the correct diagnosis, certainly there is discernible a change in the critical reactions to the opera. Most of the works thus far presented are old standbys like "Aida, "Thais," "Meistersinger," "Romeo et Juliette," so it is not the novelty of the works that has wrought the change. Mr. Gatti has been saying that "it is charity not to speak of Europe: all that is good in opera is here," and this was a direct challenge to the newcomer. Mr. Colles's first sentence in his review of "Thais" given on the opening night is: "The opera has begun, and what a wonderful display it is! Naturally the Metropolitan Opera House of New York holds surprizes for the simple stranger who has wandered like *Athanael* from the desert of Europe into this modern Alexandria." But Mr. Colles keeps his head and delivers some gentle thrusts on his own account. Some of these have to do with the audience, for opera seems to be a matter of copartnership:

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A BORROWED CRITIC

H. C. Colles, of the London *Times*, whose delight in our opera makes the rest of us appreciate it more.

"First among the surprizes was the transformation which took place during the first act of 'Thais'—not the transformation on the stage, tho the vision of 'Thais' in the theater was a beautiful piece of stagecraft, but the transformation in the house. Before the lights were lowered for the first tableau, there were so many empty boxes and stalls that one wondered what had become of the vivid display of wealth, beauty and fashion which had been promised. But when the scene was over and the lights went up again the transformation had taken place. Every seat was occupied: the jewels and the dresses presumably left nothing to be desired by those who possess the connoisseur's eye to appraise them rightly.

"The sight recalled a far-off memory of the time when Covent Garden was fashionable. That is long ago. Now when there is an opera to go to, we have formed the habit of arriving before the curtain rises. Obviously it would be useless to wait for the scene in which the 'prima donna' appears, since there may not be a 'prima donna' at all, only an opera to be heard, and which therefore may as well be begun at the beginning.

"The beginning of Massenet's 'Thais' may not be very exciting, but it has its points of interest. It would have been pleasant to be able to listen to the fine monolog sung by Clarence Whitehill, and to enjoy the effective ending in which his voice disappearing gradually in the distance is answered by the finely balanced chorus on the stage, but the arrival of the late-comers made that difficult."

It has become common to be rather bored with Jeritza now that we have heard her for two seasons. But a new auditor thus reacts:

"Mme. Maria Jeritza was in her glory on this first night. Massenet offers his heroine an entrance of the kind which turns all the limelight on her. She came preceded by the merry-makers and dancing maidens, and instantly filled the center of the stage. Madame Jeritza's luscious voice, a voice in which the quietest tones keep the flow which belongs to the full and open ones, is splendidly suited to this part. Her dramatic temperament thrills to it so that one can at moments forget the singer in the character. The duet scene of the second act, in which *Athanael* struggles to win her soul, and prevails, was a great piece of drama as well as of song on her part."

When another night brought "Aida," Mr. Colles found a second occasion when the audience didn't cooperate:

"The large choirs and the orchestra under Mr. Moranzoni produced most imposing effects, and the ensemble had evidently been closely studied. Apart from the outstanding effects, those where the whole army of singers and plays advanced, so to speak, in massed formation, there were many details of quiet beauty, the soft choral singing in the temple scene, the flutes in the ritual dance and the instrumentation at the beginning of the Nile scene, for example.

"But surely something might be done to induce silence in the house before the beginning of a quiet act such as this last. At present it seems to be the custom for the conductor to begin in the hope that the audience will quiet down when the music becomes loud enough for them to hear it. . . .

"With Madame Matzenauer as *Amneris*, every inch a Princess in appearance and a real queen of song in voice and style; José Mardones an impressively sonorous high priest; James Wolf, a newcomer, whose voice told well in the few places where the *King* is allowed to be heard; and Mr. Danise a sufficiently impulsive and temperamental *Amonasro*, the cast was well chosen and the voices were finely balanced in the great sextet. Mention should be made also of the clear and pleasant voice of Miss Phradie Wells, who sings the part of the hidden priestess in the temple scene, and who was also new to the house."

On Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," returned to the Metropolitan stage for the first time since the war, Mr. Colles writes *con amore:*

"The 'revival,' as it is called, of Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg' at the Metropolitan last night, is the first event of the season which can be hailed as one of musical importance. Possibly it will be remembered as the event of chief importance. It ends a period of abstinence, and every one who believes that opera can be something more than an expensive entertainment must be glad of its return.

"It is the one of all Wagner's works which revels in normal things. 'The Ring' may be accused of megalomania. 'Tristan' of hysteria, 'Parsifal' of religiosity. There is no such charge to be brought against 'Die Meistersinger,' unless it is urged that, like everything else that Wagner wrote, it is too long. . . .

"Something had been done to bring the opera into practicable time for an evening's performance last night, and the cuts were certainly discreetly made so as to distort the scheme as little as possible. The opera began at 7.30 and was not over very much before midnight. Mr. Bodanzky's treatment of the overture set the right atmosphere because it set the right tempo and kept it. When that is done and each one of the lovely tunes has room to live and move and have its being, Wagner tells his own story. Generally this was the case throughout the opera. If one was inclined to question an overemphasis here or a hurrying there, these were small matters. A fine orchestral performance is the first matter for congratulation, since the orchestra is the protagonist in the music-drama.

"This and the care which had evidently been expended on the whole production are the rewards of the late abstinence. The thing had been thought out afresh, but thought out in contact with the established tradition, and at times the mind was carried back to an exceptionally fine performance among the last which Richter conducted at Baireuth a dozen years ago."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHOCOLATE MILLIONS FOR CHARITY

THE AMBITION OF A MAN to help fatherless boys—an ambition treasured through the years from apprenticeship to manufacturer—has resulted in one of the "most magnificent acts of philanthropy" on record. At the place near Hershey, Pennsylvania, where he was born and reared under humble circumstances, Milton S. Hershey, whose product is munched by millions, established some years ago an industrial school for orphan boys. Recently it was announced that he had turned over to it a fortune of $60,000,000, reserving for his own uses $1,000,000 of preferred stock in his companies, a 1912 automobile, and his big home. Financially, the gift places the Hershey orphanage next to Girard College in Philadelphia, as the wealthiest orphan school in the country. This disposition of his fortune by the candy manufacturer, comments the New York *World*, "is splendidly in line with the best American precedents." Fortunately, there are other examples of such generosity, and we are told that in the annual review of such gifts which will be published at the end of the year, the total will no doubt again be immense beyond what a generation ago would have been considered possible. "And the giver in this case is wise, following precedents, increasingly common, in giving the money while he still lives to advise its expenditure."

Photograph by United

A "CANDY KID"

Nestling in the arms of the "Chocolate King," Milton S. Hershey, who gives $60,000,000 to the orphanage founded at his old home.

Childless himself, Mr. Hershey is very fond of children, we are told, and when casting about for a beneficent way to spend his tremendous earnings, he decided to devote them to boys whom misfortune met early in life. The school was opened in 1910. Five years ago, we are told, he gave the Hershey Chocolate Company and its fifteen subsidiary companies to the school. But it was only recently that the act of charity found its way into the newspapers. When approached by interviewers, Mr. Hershey, we are told, was reluctant to talk—to him it was an old story. A *World* correspondent cornered him at a restaurant table, and to him Mr. Hershey gave a bare outline of his life and his plans. "I have wanted to do something for orphans for many years," the interviewer quotes him as saying, and he goes on:

> "Other rich men wait until they die and then tell others to do what they want done. I preferred to execute my will while I was still alive. I had no children. If I had, I would not leave them all I have. A man ought to work for what he gets. I was successful in business because I had opportunities. When the opportunities came, I took them. I want to make these boys who started poor have opportunities too.
>
> "I always had the idea of having a farm for boys in the old homestead. I was born in a farmhouse, a mile across country, and for ten years or more I have thought of filling it up with orphan boys. That's the right place for a boy to start—on the farm.
>
> "I didn't know then how much the business was going to expand. I thought of having perhaps 100 boys, and giving them a chance. But the business grew faster than I thought. I began to make money just when I thought of having perhaps 100 boys; when everything was going so well I thought I had better start the orphan school.
>
> "I didn't have any education. When I was eighteen, I left the farm here and went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. I was apprenticed to a candy-maker there for three years. Then I started in business for myself in Philadelphia. Later I moved to New York and had a one-room store in Sixth Avenue, where the Stearns Building is now. But then I was too young to make money. I wanted to make it too quick, and didn't make any at all.
>
> "I returned to Lancaster in 1886. I was up to that time in the caramel business exclusively. When I came back to Lancaster I had about made up my mind I would never be rich. But my experience had done me good."

It was then that Mr. Hershey began thinking about the school. It is for boys only, because Mr. Hershey believes, we are told, that girl orphans can always find homes, as they are useful at housework. Widows may send their sons. The only restrictions are that the boys shall be between four and eight years, white, healthy, and poor. Applicants from Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania, have first preference; then those from other parts of Pennsylvania, and finally those from elsewhere in the United States may apply. The most interesting thing about this benevolent undertaking, remarks the Indianapolis *Star*, is that the founder has not waited to make his gift effective only after his death. He will see the workings of his plan, will be able to correct any errors of judgment in the working out of his program, and will be able to introduce new ideas that a board of directors might be slow to adopt. Among other matters, he wishes to remove the institutional atmosphere so far as possible, and to give the young pupils a home-feeling. This disposal of his wealth during the lifetime of the donor, continues *The Star*, "leaves no wills to be contested by undeserving claimants, and the carrying out of the plans delayed or prevented, and must undoubtedly give satisfaction to the philanthropic giver." As it is described in the Troy *Times*,

> "The Hershey School will be unlike any other institution of its

Photograph by United

SOME MORE OF THE FATHERLESS FATHERED BY THE CHILDLESS CANDY MANUFACTURER

This scene represents the gratified ambition of Mr. Hershey to give unfortunate boys a better chance in life. Mr. Hershey started in business as an apprentice to a candy manufacturer, and fortune came to him after he had thought he would never be rich.

kind. Its founder will endeavor to make it as homelike as possible, and relieve it of the institutional atmosphere. There are 120 boys enrolled now, and many more will be admitted later. Each boy is permitted to select his own trade, and each must learn to be self-supporting. About the homestead are dormitories, mechanical shops, gymnasium and playground. Other buildings will be erected as needed. It is estimated that within a few years 1,000 pupils will be enrolled. Mr. Hershey can not estimate the good that will result from his generous gift. Neither he nor any one else can have more than a faint conception of the influence this school will exert on the lives of its inmates, on the communities in which they will become a part, on the State, the nation and posterity. The ramifications are too many and far-reaching to permit an accurate survey of the possibilities and ultimate results of this princely gift. Mr. Hershey does appreciate what it means to the children to be given opportunities to acquire health, education and the means of earning a livelihood. He knows what it is to be poor and to be compelled to hustle for a living. It is not so many years ago that he was forced to shift for himself, and he has not only made good but he has been brought to a realization of the fact that a man's wealth is not, even tho he acquired it honestly and by hard work, his own to squander recklessly or scatter with a prodigal hand simply to gratify selfish desires or to accomplish unworthy purposes, but that it is a sacred trust, a powerful means of doing good and making the world a better place because of the possessor of riches having lived in it."

Contrast this action by Mr. Hershey with that of an individual who died the other day, leaving $1,000 to his wife and $36,500 to be invested in prayers for his "poor, miserable soul," says the New York *American*. "In those two men you see all the difference between selfish barbarism and enlightened civilization." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"When a man spends his fortune in that wholly unselfish fashion in his own lifetime, the world applauds, and it is lastingly imprest by the example. He who educates a child brings a potent influence to bear upon posterity and is helping to make the history of his nation and his race. Mr. Hershey, not prone to talk about his benefaction, felt that he wanted the satisfaction of seeing the educational enterprise grow under his own eyes, and therefore made the transfer which involves four times the amount raised for Harvard's additional endowment by all her alumni cooperating for several years.

"The career of the donor is another striking example, not rare in American industrial history, of the rise from poverty to affluence, because of the thrift, energy and sound character of one who would not be kept down. The school to which the huge gift is made stands on the very land where as a boy Mr. Hershey worked on the farm. As so many others—for example, Mr. Farquhar, of York—have found, the first $150 was harder than the first million. He learned to earn and to save the small amount, and the vast accumulation, sequel to the first small candy-store, has made the present gift possible. It could not have been made with less spectacular heraldry. The manner of the gift is as admirable as the end to which it is directed."

HAD GALILEE BEEN GREECE

MUCH OF THE THEOLOGICAL NARROWNESS charged against the Church is due, believes a churchman, to the bleak soil in which the Christian religion had its origin. Whereas, if Greece, instead of Galilee, had been singled out as Christianity's birthplace, the Church might have escaped that charge by inheriting the love of art and beauty which characterize Grecian tradition. The barrenness of Galilee is reflected, we are told, in the dry and dusty formalisms which have sprung from her soil, while from her sunny skies and abundant plains is reflected the "splendor that was Greece." It is not idle curiosity that prompts the Rev. H. Adye Prichard to discuss in *The Homiletic Review* what might have been had Greece been Galilee, but rather, he states, a reverently inquiring spirit which, in pointing out its failings, may bring home a few lessons to the Church. In the light of progress, he writes, it is interesting to see what Galilee's claims for the divine purpose were, and then, by contrast, to set them against the unfilled claims of her western sister of the Ægean. To begin with, he goes on:

"The critic charges the Church to-day with being circumscribed and narrow. Does he pause to realize that the Christian Church had its origin among a people circumscribed and narrow as perhaps no other nation ever was—a people with a gipsy heritage of laborious wanderings, with a peon's heritage of unrequited and servile toil, with a vassal's heritage of conquest and suppression? Where were the joyous interludes in the history of Israel—a history composed of nomadic excursions, of captivity, of a generation in the wilderness, of hard and doubtful fighting, of civil war, of further captivity and transportation, of return to a devastated home, of revolt, of subjugation and tyranny? How could the heirs of such travail be the purveyors to the world of a gospel of brightness and love? If the Church has been joyless and narrow, there was excuse enough in its fiber and sinew."

It is true that individual Jews of the Old Testament had a vision, but the Jews as a people "never had a vision." They were never able to comprehend God except as a God for themselves. "Even the Apostles could not understand, for one instant, how the Master, whom they accepted as their Messiah—the Jewish Messiah, the Son of the Jewish God—could possibly be the means of salvation or life to the Gentile World." This means that they hedged their God round with a barrier of Jewish customs and observances. "The free open spaces of the world were not for him—lest his eyes might be blinded by the light of alien sacrifices, and his ears deafened with the din of heathen tom-tom or the rattle of a fanatic's prayer-wheel." The Jews drew in the circumference of the circle, instead of expanding it. If, then, there is formalism in the Church to-day, as many charge, "it is perhaps merely because that institution has not as yet had time to cast off the swaddling-clothes of its infancy. It will—in time. But its inheritance was a thing of dire constraint." If we have erred in the way of rules and ceremonials, and the denial of untutored enthusiasm of action, and the unrestrained buoyancy of expression, "we have indeed a veritable flood of negations and proscriptions in our blood." But there are yet other criticisms directed against organized Christianity which the writer says lie far back in the soil from which the Christian religion is sprung:

> "We worship, to a large extent, in most unlovely buildings. The world is beautiful, and the world is many-colored and very much alive. But the somberness of our churches has annulled the beauty, the artificial atmosphere of devotion has stilled the activity, and the dead level of mediocrity has caused the coloring to pale; and we have essayed a dull and uninspired task. In the name of religion! In the name of God! We are afraid that his voice can not be heard above the babel, or the perfume of his presence rival the rose!
>
> "If our services are dreary, if our places of worship are ugly and uncomfortable, it is not fitting that this generation should shoulder all the blame. Again we are heirs of all that went before, even to the dark rituals of the historical synagog."

Early Christianity had no place for the drama, made by the Greeks a vehicle for religious worship, nor for other embellishments of life which pagans have used to put joy into their religion. "Dancing and the delights of music, the use of beautiful colors, the inspiration of beautiful statues and the grandeur of frequent temples, the lightness and brightness and brilliance of an artistic life, artistically lived—those things were considered wholly incompatible with that spirit of meekness and humility which seemed necessary to grace the practise of the followers of the Nazarene."

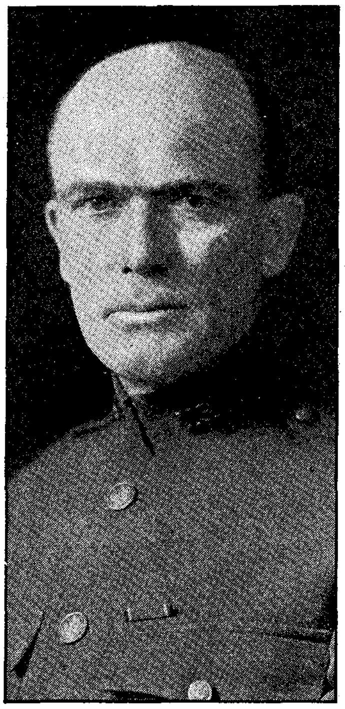
> "In Christ's parables he constantly takes flower and bird, music and merriment, as indicative of the value and the worth of spiritual things. Sun and moon, the swallows and the flowers, wind and rain and harvest, shine through his fancies, like precious jewels setting forth the glory of a coronet. Without kinship with the splendor that was Greece he was at heart a Greek. He preached the golden mean, adding to it the Golden Rule. He taught no exaggeration of dull asceticism, but took the gentleness of the world for what it was—God's gift to men—and used it to the full. Of course he was misunderstood! Where in all the dialectic of St. Paul is there a hint of the open air, save in the materialized setting of the stadium or the market-place? Of course, he is still misunderstood! There are more Romans to-day than Athenians, more dour legalists than emancipated worshipers. And the Christian religion has become the prerogative of such, and those who find something of value in the freedom of every instinct feel that they are held aloof by a selective, uninspired régime."

No race has produced more of the purely beautiful than the Greeks. None shows such embellishment of tradition, recorded in the statues and temples, in the philosophy and poetry which make up the heritage of Greece:

> "Therefore we who would worship God only with the best we have would plead for something of that spirit to blow gently through our churches and across our cemeteries, into the windows of the theologian's study and through the case books of the social worker, that life may be understood as the free expression of God. It was not destined that our worship should rise from a land of freedom—but there is no reason why a land of freedom should not remold that worship with the power of the secrets it has learned in its own rise from darkness to light."

A CATHOLIC'S WORD FOR MASONS

TO PROVE THAT HE REALLY did not have hoofs and a tail, the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a well-known New York Catholic priest, had to go in swimming before a certain regiment. It was during war-training time at Camp Mills that the test was required—and satisfactorily passed. Because Father Duffy was of another faith, which they had been taught to abhor and fear, some of the soldiers thought he was allied to the one of the cloven foot and forked tail. Father Duffy relates similar experiences elsewhere, and once in Indianapolis, he recently told a meeting of the Catholic Writers' Guild in New York, the leader of the choir at a gathering of ex-soldiers he was to address threatened to walk out if he should appear on the platform. However, two soldiers, a Free Baptist and an Episcopalian, suggested that the disgruntled choir leader was fit only for a certain place frequently mentioned in theology and in warm debate, and the meeting went on. But bigotry will soon be discredited, believes Father Duffy, and will eventually die out. Meantime he bespeaks an attitude of peace, and suggests that those of his own fold allay all possible causes of friction and misunderstanding. As the New York *Catholic News* quotes him, he continues:



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NO HOOFS HERE

But Father Francis P. Duffy had to prove it by going in swimming.

> "The attitude of our Bishops has been admirable. They caution us against reprisals, and bid us go about our daily tasks quietly, trying to prove to our fellow citizens that we are good Americans as well as good Catholics. We are not the ones to run a paper to attack Protestants and to lie about them; to rejoice in any scandal in which their clergy may be involved. We do not talk in our pulpits against their standing. We argue things religious, and it is true we would like to see them all Catholics. No person can find fault with a man trying to convert others to his views. What we object to is the violation of the common rules of life, especially to lying. There are individuals and there are great churches who deliberately lie when they discuss the Catholic Church."

Catholics hold an "admirable position so far in this matter," says Father Duffy, but he gives this caution:

> "We must take a stand against the narrow-minded within our own fold. Take, for instance, the matter of freemasonry. I am bitterly opposed to the attempt made by some Catholics to create a state of friction between the Catholic Church and the Masonic order. It is true that a Catholic can not be a Mason; neither can he be an Episcopalian. The Masons we know, and particularly the leaders of Masonry, are not anti-Catholic. There is no feeling of antagonism between the priest and the Mason. We have inherited our views of Masons from other countries and from other times. There is no reason why we should go out of our way to start a fight with the Masons. There are Catholics who are hindering the work of men like Justice Tompkins who are doing all in their power to keep their ancient and honorable order from going over to the dark ways of bigotry, as some of its wily members would have it.
>
> "We have a great work to do to lay down bigotry, and Catholics must not do anything to hinder that work. Justice Tompkins and all the rest of us, Catholics, Jews and Protestants, must work together to reduce the source of friction.
>
> "We have our task to do; we have our religious life to build up, and we have our national life to build up in cooperation with our fellow citizens. If we can go along serving our Church and our country as a sincere, patriotic body, then all the force of anti-Catholic bigotry will go to pieces. I am glad that this bigotry has come into the open; it is most dangerous when it is hidden. It will come into conflict with the law and will be wholly discredited, and five or ten years from now there will not be a man now connected with it who will not be trying to lie himself out of it."

MANY A MEAL IS MADE ON SOUP

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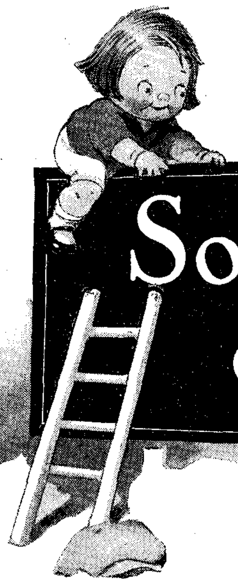
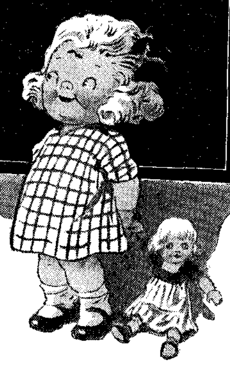


Soup for health–every day!



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Appetites get fresh ambition,
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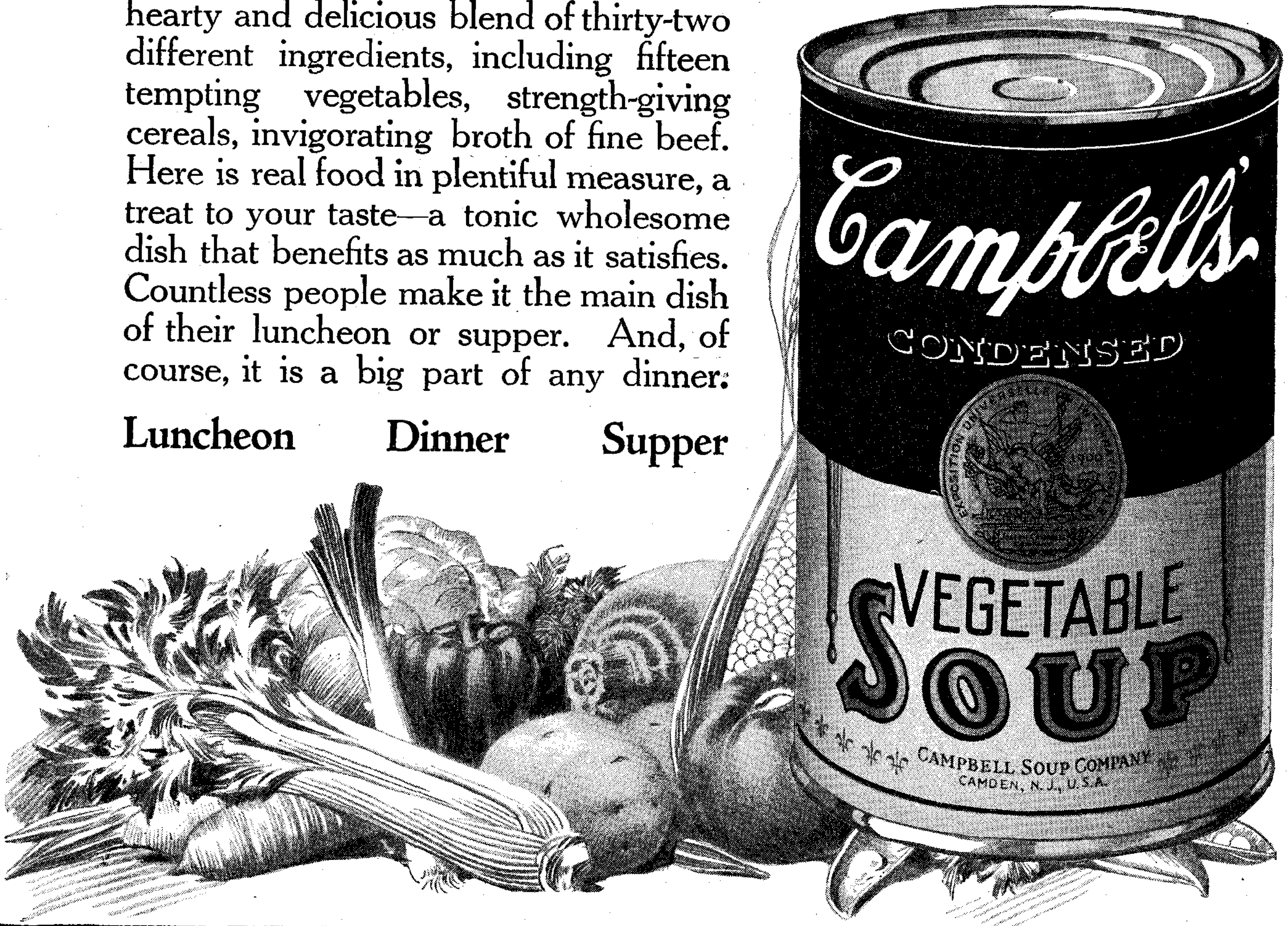


Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT ◆ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE *American* prints a copyrighted "armistice" poem by Mr. Markham, expressing a pacifist sentiment, against which there should be none to cavil to-day:

LET THERE BE NO MORE BATTLES!

By Edwin Markham

Author of "The Man with the Hoe," and Other Poems

A Poem Written Especially for Universal Service
for Armistice Day, November 11, 1923,
Remembering Our Soldier Dead.

With high heroic heart
They did their valiant part.
They gave the flower-like glory of their Youth,
To lie in heaps abhorrent and uncouth;
They turned from these bright skies
To lie with dust and silence on their eyes.

Yet they're not dead; life's flag is never furled.
They passed from world to world.
Their bodies sleep, but in some nobler land
Their spirits march under a new command.
New joys await them there
In that new world wrapt in immortal air.

But now, O men of earth, lift happy hands
And shout your loud Hosannahs in all lands;
For out of the very ground
Rises a cry, a long impassioned sound:
"Let there be no more battles: Field and flood
Are weary of dapple blood.
Even the patient stones
Are weary of shrieking shells and dying groans.
Lay the sad swords asleep:
They have their fearful memories to keep
And fold the flags: They weary of battle days;
Weary of wild flights up the windy ways.
And bugles that have cried on sea and land
The silver blazon of their high command—
Bugles that held long parley with the sky—
Bugles that shattered the nights on battle walls,
Lay them to rest in dim memorial halls;
For they are weary of that curdling cry
That tells men how to die!

"Let there be no more battles, men of earth;
The new age rises, singing into birth!"

As a picture of life that may be fast disappearing, *The Ladies Home Journal* prints this that recalls what once was a characteristically American scene:

THE NIGHT MEETING

By Adaline H. Tatman

Across the fields the neighbors go,
Their lanterns swinging to and fro;
Overhead are the marching stars;
Restless sheep crowd at the bars;
Underfoot the soft turf springs;
Among the trees the night wind sings;
In all hearts a high faith glows,
Going to night meeting.

Silent and grave the elders walk;
Lagging behind, the young folks talk;
Banter and laugh will shorten the way;
There is a smell of trodden hay;
Old and young, and babes in arms—
Cuddled and safe from all alarms—
Go across the silent fields,
Wending to night meeting.

Hark! from the small church belfry swell
The measured tones of the summoning bell;
The willow sprays, in passing bent,
Give out a fragrant, spicy scent;
Within the church the parson old
Tells the Story he oft has told;
Then fervent hymns and prayers arise,
Closing the night meeting.

Back through the fields the neighbors go,
Their lanterns swinging to and fro;
Overhead still march the stars;
Slumbering sheep lie at the bars;
Silent and grave the elders walk;
In tender tones the young folks talk;
Nearer to God all of them are,
Coming from night meeting.

THERE may be a heaven for dead birds, but the skeptic who can not figure it may get some comfort from a picture like this in *Pegasus* (San Diego):

"THE VALLEY OF THE MUTED SONGBIRDS"

By Henri Faust

Beyond all sorrow-singings and all silences
Of those who mourn in exile
And the pale stained meadows of Nirvana
Where the flame of rapture dies—
Deep plunged in an utter stillness,
In vast windless groves
That sigh not nor give incense
Unto the night
But hallow a listening void—
Is the Valley of the Muted Songbirds.

Here are the robin and the lark,
Nightingale, bluebird, bobolink,
Woodthrush, oriole, red-eyed vireo,
Cardinal, grosbeak, yellow-throated warbler,
The wren and the jay.
Silence broods.
Tiredly they draw their beaks
Into their shrunken breasts—
Their eyes stir not,
They build no nests,
But sit in motley company
And dream. . . .

Dream of the lost enchanted hillsides,
White rivers spinning in the spring,
Bloom-foam of the haw lanes in the spring.
Retreats under the wide cool eaves
Of poplars shingled jade and silver
Jade and silver in the censer of the spring . . .

What madrigals of the dawn!
What delights of the drowsy noon!

They swoon at remembrance of passion
In the azure-dim hour of twilight . . .
Their dreams are wrung with music,
Strange holy chords—
Whether grass or tree the habitat
They hear delirious flutings of the fields,
Wild intimate cravings
Of the old loved symphony . . .

Tiredly they draw their beaks
Into their shrunken breasts,
And dream.
The vast windless groves sigh not
Nor give incense unto the night
In the Valley of the Muted Songbirds.

IT is an old thought but simply and effectively exprest in *The Liberator* (New York):

SONG

By Louis Ginsberg

Love that is hoarded, moulds at last
Until we know some day
The only thing we ever have
Is what we give away.

And kindness that is never used
But hidden all alone
Will slowly harden till it is
As hard as any stone.

It is the things we always hold
That we will lose some day;
The only things we ever keep
Are what we give away.

To see our own Mr. Robinson in the London *Outlook* on the subject of "New England" is like reading a challenge:

NEW ENGLAND

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

Born where the wind is always north-north-east
And children learn to walk on frozen toes,
Intolerance tells an envy of all those
Who boil from birth with such a lyric yeast
Of love that you will hear them at a feast
Where demons would appeal for some repose,
Still clamouring where the chalice overflows
And crying wildest who have drunk the least.

Passion is here a soilure of the wits,
It seems, and Love a cross for them to bear;
Joy shivers in the corner where she knits
And Conscience always has the rocking-chair,
Cheerful as when she tortured into fits
The first cat that was ever killed by Care.

THERE is an eerie evocation in this poem we call from the capricious *Palms-Poems* (Guadalajara, Mexico). We can not give the author's name because this magazine pursues a guessing game, and withholds the name credit for a month to give its readers a chance to guess the author:

PIZZICATO

You play the fiddle
I'll dance a jig,
We'll turn our souls
To a whirligig.

We'll make a quaint pair
Crazy as loons
Scraping and dancing
Through empty rooms.

The creak of the floor
And the dust in the air,
Will be the signs
That we are there.

Will be the signs;
Yet who can say
They do not come
From a windy day.

Who can say
The songs we sing
Aren't the cold winds
Echoing.

So! Up to the garret,
Down to the ground,
While deep in my throat
I'll make a sound

That might be laughter
And might be death.
While you cry, Hi!
At every breath

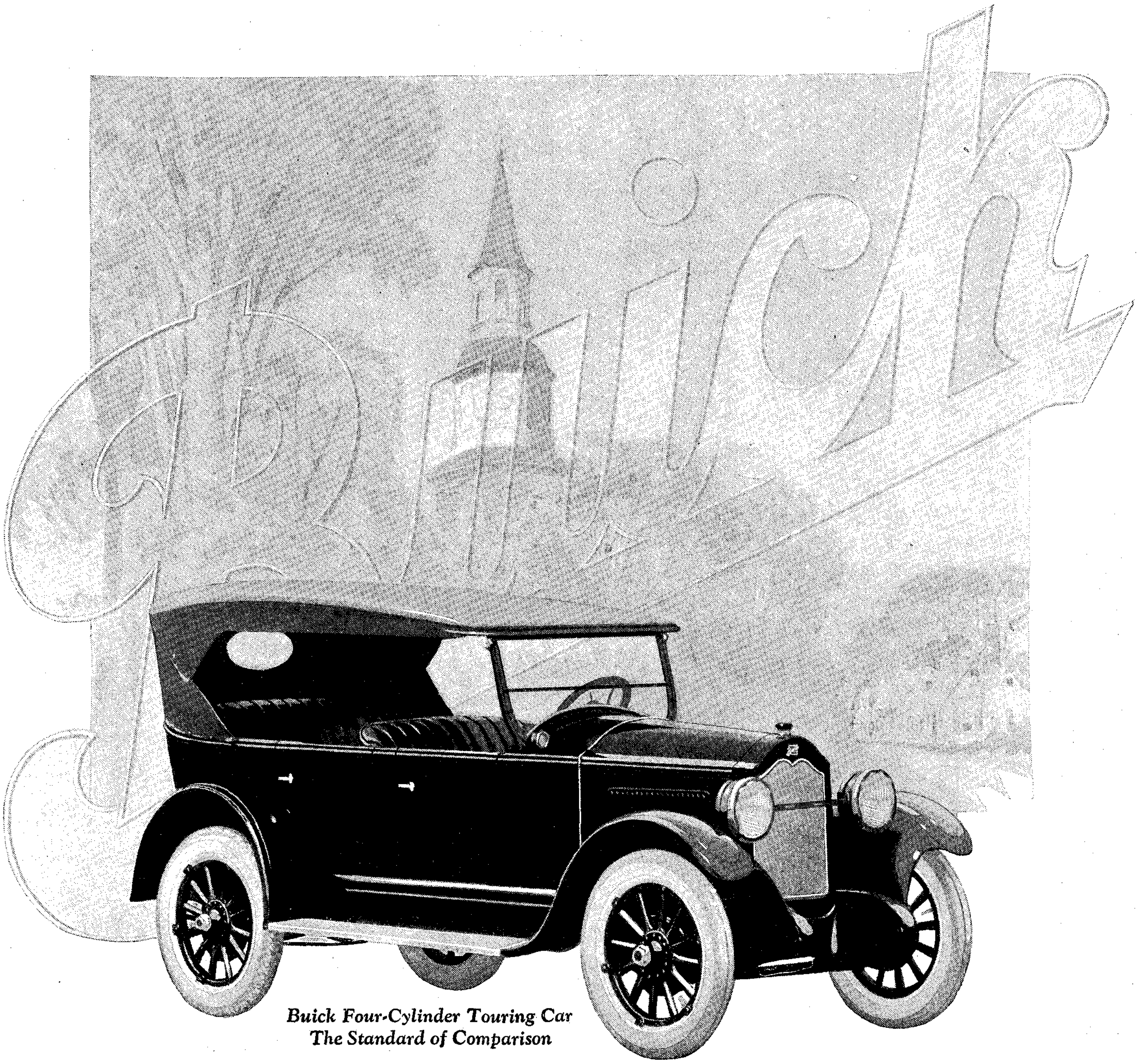
And faster we'll go,
And faster yet,
A mad Pierrot
And a cold Pierrette.

Faster, madder,
With clamour and din;
The air will grow dark
And the air will grow thin.

I'll soon forget,
I will not care,
My heart will be
The empty air.

I'll soon forget
The blood on my coat,
Blue finger-marks
On your pale white throat.

I'll soon forget,
I will! I will!
Play! Play!
You are cold, you are still.



Buick Four-Cylinder Touring Car
The Standard of Comparison

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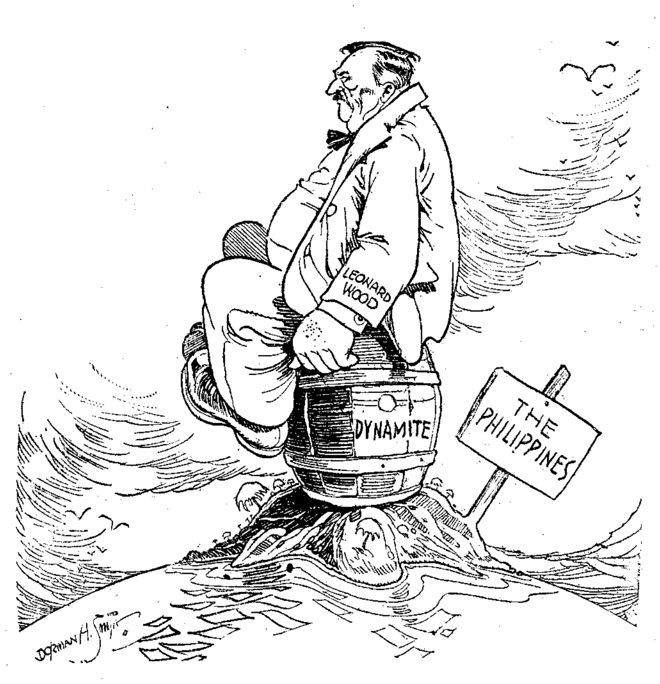
PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE K. K. K. THAT TERRORIZES THE PHILIPPINES

SECRECY AND TERRORISM, fearsome rites and murder, are credited to that "invisible government," of the Philippine Islands, the Katipunan Society, or League, that has figured in recent dispatches from Manila. The unabbreviated name of the order is the Kalastaasen Kagalanagland Katipunan, which means merely the "Very Exalted and Honorable Union." Its way of expressing its power, however, seems to have been seldom either exalted or honorable. Thousands of acts of atrocity are laid at its door, and its various branches are said to extend throughout the islands. Aguinaldo and other leaders of revolt were members. It is adding its influence to the present demand for independence for the Philippines, emphasized by the appointment of a "Separatist Envoy" in Manila who lately sailed, with four technical advisors, for this country. While the politicians of Manila work openly for independence, the secret Katipunan society works under cover. "Freedom for native Filipinos," and "Death to all foreigners," are its watchwords. "No power has been able to crush it," writes Edwin Wildman, taking up the history of the order in the New York *Times*. "It is the K. K. K. of the Philippines, appearing in various forms since the Treaty of Magellan was sealed in 1521 by the blood compact, or the *Pacto de Sangre*." This blood compact plays an important part in the rites of the present order. For years, reports Mr. Wildman, the ceremony was memorialized in a painting by the Filipino artist, Juan Luna, which hung on the walls of the Government Palace in Manila, until finally removed by the Spanish after the revolution of 1896. The correspondent gives this description of a meeting of the order, which was interrupted by American troops during the previous revolutionary disturbances which followed the American occupation of the Islands:



SITTIN' PRETTY?

—Smith in *The Jersey Journal*.

Back of the Tondo Cathedral, in the *amego* quarter, where all the natives were Americanista, "having been converted to pacification," was a typical assemblage place. A native of the Tagalog-hating Province of Maccabeebe, acting as an American spy, joined the order and gained admittance to the council. Into this black-hole, the night of its discovery and capture, had crept a score of Katipunans, sworn by the blood compact. Present was the local chief of the Sandatahans, or bolo men, a man of intelligence and cunning, daily seen in his white duck as head-waiter at the leading hotel of the city, where many officers and their families lived. The dark forms of the little Tagalog zealots of independencia were squatted around the enclosure, hugging the shadows, so that only the lights of their cigarets revealed their gleaming dark eyes. Such remarks as "Americanista," "White-skinned monkey," "Cowardly Yancos!" passed freely in the jargon of mutterings. "They would make us slaves," and "The Yancos must be exterminated, Mabini has said it," and the like, were phrases caught. In the middle of the room was a large, square Chinese table, draped with a black satin coverlet, each end embellished with an equilateral triangle of gold embroidery, at the points of which were the letters "K."

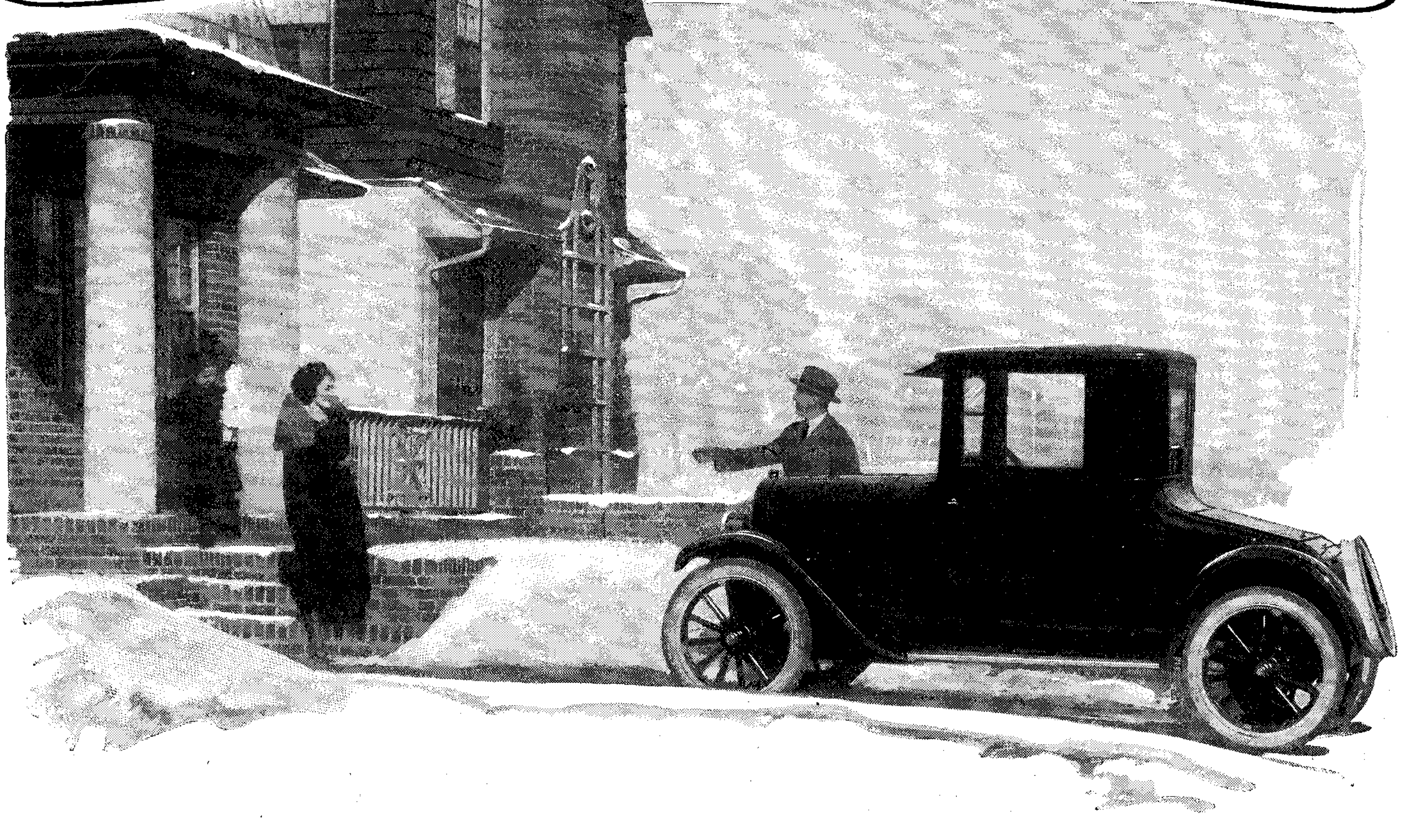
On top of this table, in the center, was a human skull, presumably snatched from the public vault at Paco Cemetery, where were thrown the skeletons of those whose "bono tax" was unpaid. In front of the skull were two bolos, crossed, their handles inlaid with ivory, their blades of razor sharpness, stained a dull red, perhaps blood—perhaps betel juice. Arrayed in front of this paraphernalia of the order, at respectful distance, sat in circular form twelve natives, in black clothes white shirts, and at their sides black derby hats. Each sat on a low stool. The groups, with their backs to the walls, were bareheaded and barefooted—mostly youths. The room was stifling hot and almost airless. The matter of oxygen was secondary. Secrecy was of paramount importance.

Such was the description of the assemblage. One spoke after another. A long series of orders and resolutions was read and nodded to. Then a seemingly formal ceremony took place. The skull on the table was referred to as that of a priest of Bigaa, who had been "punished" and the memento kept as a reminder of justice meted out to the friars. In hushed tones reference was made to four Katipunans who joined the American constabulary, who were caught by the Sandatahans, taken from their beds at night, bound hand and foot, and thrown headforemost into a well and buried alive. Three women of Pasig were mentioned who were stript, cut to pieces by bolos, and their bodies thrown into the marshes, for revealing a meeting-place of the order, it was declared. Five citizens of Taytay were spoken of who acted as guides to the American troops, caught with their bribes, bound with green rattan until the fibers cut their flesh, placed before an open grave and struck on their heads with an iron bar until they fell forward and were covered, handful by handful of dirt, in a grave of living death. The object of these recitals, all of which were true instances, evidently was to impress the neophytes backed up against the wall, lately taken into the order.

A rush was made upon the assembly by the American military authority and the paraphernalia was captured, but, says the report, "the slippery natives disappeared like rats in a secret passage underneath the old wall." The order was almost put out of business by the vigor of American methods of suppression, we are told, but it was never quite stamped out, and the reports that connect K. K. K. activity with various recent murders and outbreaks throughout the islands are expected to herald a recrudescence of its power. The present situation of near-revolt against American rule furnishes a proper soil for nourishing its ideals.

Going back to the society's introduction by the Chinese as an offshoot of the secret societies of that country, Mr. Wildman follows its history to the present day. Soon after its introduction in the islands, he writes:

It adapted itself to the service of the Malay in his resistance to the various orders of the Spanish branch of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines. To-day it is primarily political, but has all the traditions of a bloodthirsty past, when it wreaked its vengeance on the clerical orders which oppress the native curé's equal station and prerogatives with the Spanish friar, *for Economical* CHEVROLET *Transportation*



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SUPERIOR Utility Coupe	640
SUPERIOR Sedan	795
SUPERIOR Commercial Chassis	395
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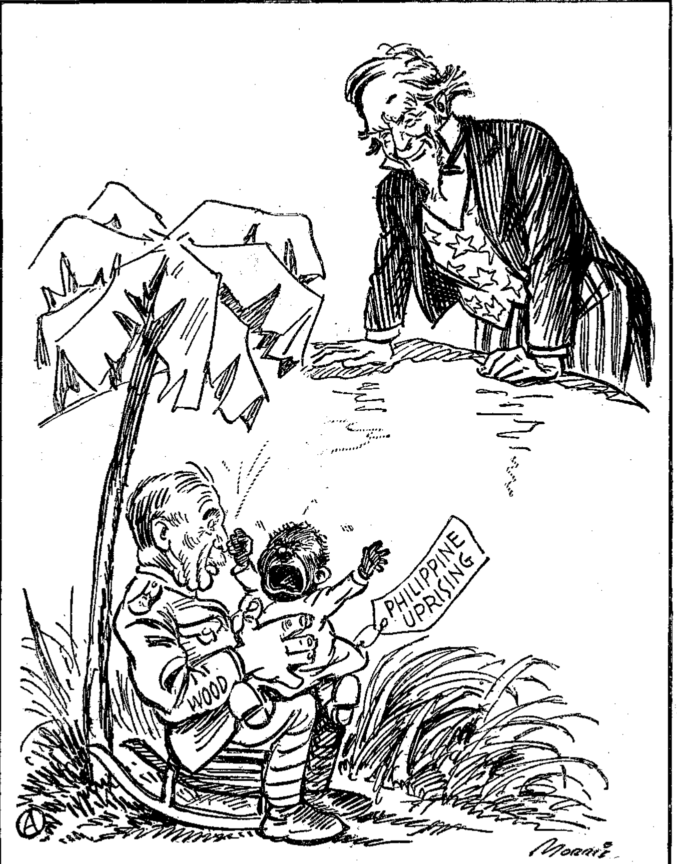
wrung by oppressive fees and taxes the best of the crops and most of the earnings of the Filipinos, and bound them in service and enslaved them to cultivate the land, build monasteries and become menials of the lowest order. Realizing that only through superstition and the use of their spiritual authority could they hold the natives, the friars kept them in ignorance of all else. They organized themselves into corporations, secured great grants of the most valuable lands and amassed great wealth.

After the order's "suppression," through torture and persecution, in 1872, the Katipunan grew in strength and resolved itself into a spurious Masonic form, sworn "to remove by blood the bondage of Spain." The order took the name of Kalastaasen Kagalanagland Katipunan — Very Exalted and Honorable Union—and absorbed all the numerous and scattered lodges. The object still was the "expulsion de los Frailes," as well as to remove offensive Spanish officials by assassination. All members signed the "*Pacto de Sangre*," or blood compact, which required the signature of a member in his own blood, drawn by a bolo thrust in his breast.



"STAY WITH IT, LEONARD!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Following the revolution of 1896 against Spain, the order was recruited and revivified by Andres Bonifacio, a schoolmaster of Cavite, a small town across the bay from Manila. It was in Bonifacio's school that Aguinaldo learned the rudiments of his education, and through him was initiated into the secrets of the Katipunan. It was a powerful factor in the Filipino revolution of 1899-1900, and Bonifacio turned it into a war machine of the revolutionists against the Americans when the break came at the end of 1898. In his "palace" at Malolos Aguinaldo had ranged along the wall of his large reception room a dozen exhibits of Katipunan victims. These were effigies carved in wood, showing the various tortures executed by the priests and Spanish officials on the victims of Katipunan members or their families, to extort the secrets of the order. They were mounted on bamboo pedestals and were painted so as to bring out all the gruesomeness of the blood-wringing brutalities practised. By such devices was the hatred of the Malay kept alive and revengeful. They served admirably for recruiting propaganda.

In 1899 the Katipunan was turned into a part of the war machine to contest our sovereignty of the islands. In particular, says the writer:

The Sandatahan branch—the bolo men—were quite effective in various parts of the islands, especially in terrorizing the natives into joining the revolution or preventing them from allying themselves with the Americans. The *cochero*, or stableman, was a secret Katipunana. The *muchacho*, or servant, secretly awaited the order to turn incendiary and was always a spy. In the office of the Governor-General, in the surgical ward of the American hospital, in the kitchen of the commissary, in the telegraph office, at the mess table in camp—everywhere—was the Katipunan informer, whose bolo was buried near by, whose quick ear was ever ready to "savy" the orders of the officer, and whose eyes were alert to observe actions that revealed prospected movements of the troops.

During the campaign of 1899-1900 our forces seldom "surprized" the Filipino army. They always were ready to fight or run. The secret Katipunan knew all. In the guise of a farmer returning through the lines, after disposing of his produce, that humble member of the wide-stretching order carried the news to his compatriot in the field, whispered into his ear by a jargon strange to the American sentinel. The industrious fisherman, passing to and fro from Laguna de Bay to Manila, up and down the Pasig River, was the messenger of the Katipunan. He was watched He was suspected, but seldom caught, and if caught he pleaded amego—a friend of the great and good American—and, being humanitarians and big brothers, we believed him. But at night in the windowless depths of a "go-down"—warehouse—or in a shamble in the Tondo, or native section, he would glide in, barefooted and as stealthy as a cat, and, by the light of a dip, hold council, and gloat.

In the captured correspondence of the Guerrillas, operating under the orders of the Katipunan leaders of the revolution of 1899-1900, were found reports of deeds committed that told of a series of horrors unsurpassed in savage warfare. The Sandatahans were charged with secret assassination, called dukut. Dukut, when unable to extend its bloody hand to an American, or to a Spanish friar or Spanish prisoner, caught when the native guard revolted and went over to the revolutionists, directed itself against Americanistas, or friends of the Americans. "Kill the friars," "Kill any person not friendly to our cause," "Murder and assassinate any one friendly to the Americans," "Execute after summary trial all Presidentes of towns subscribed to American sovereignty," were some of the orders sent out by the Katipunan revolutionary chiefs.

Poison, says this writer, was one of the methods found effective with the Americans. Here is the copy of a poison order, dated June 5, 1900, and captured by our troops:

Sr. Local Presidente of
Katibug:

"I send you a little of the poison known as 'dita,' that you may put in on the points of the 'balatik' and 'sura' (spears and traps), admonishing you to take care that none of our people are wounded with the said poison, and if by misfortune any one is wounded, immediately apply the stem of the 'Badien' mixed with that of the 'lingation' in the wound, as this is the most efficacious means of neutralizing and removing the effect of said poison. Be active and place many of the spears, &c., in all the roads and trails where the enemy must pass, and as soon as you know of his next expedition, inform me immediately by dispatch, both by day and night.

LUKFAN, General, &c."

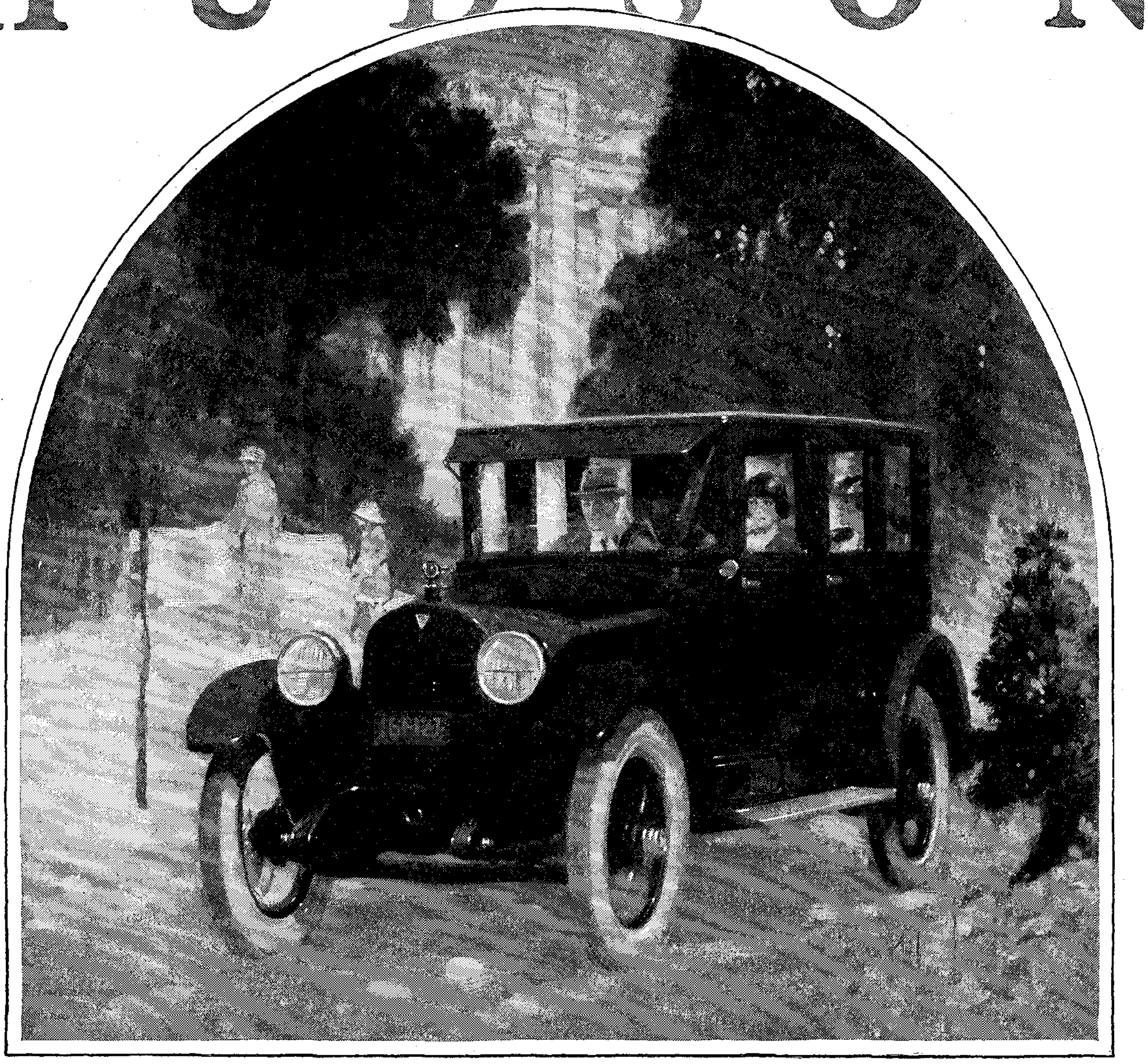
The guerrillas were under the control of the Sandatahans and wholly dominated by the Katipunan Supreme Council. The Katipunan was the secret arm of the fighting force. In Manila the lodges mostly were suppress, but the organization prevailed during the revolution and survived it. After the war it exprest its will in various ways, sometimes in the guise of civil reform, more often in political campaigns, corralling the voter by intimidation and threats. It always has flourished in the dark and its membership is secret. It is an invisible "government."

At present the Philippine Legislature is committed to a plan of non-cooperation. Under the surface, and not far under, the old cry of independence lurks as strongly as ever. It is the "religion" of the Katipunan.

As in 1872 and 1896, when the Filipinos were divested of arms, and the Katipunan became the secret revolutionary *modus operandi*, so it comes to life in the reports from the Philippines to-day. It may exist in a new form. It may not employ the "skull of Mariano Gill the priest of Bigaa," and the *Facto de Sangre;* it may have buried the bolo for good, but as a secret K. K. K. it is not dead, and in one way or another we shall hear from it again. It is a part of Filipino psychology. Education can not sink deep enough in the mind of the Malay to destroy its superstitious hold. Religion is not capable of differentiating it from the traditions of its supernatural powers. It is too valuable a tool for the more intelligent of the race to let go into the discard.

Philippine political conditions, points out W. W. Jermane, in a special dispatch to the Seattle *Times*, have reached a state of

HUDSON



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Heretofore a moderate-priced closed car has meant an inferior chassis. Now at a saving of hundreds of dollars you buy in Hudson a car of positive reliability, chassis excellence and finest performance.

The new price takes the Hudson Sedan out of all competition with cars of comparable beauty, detail of body and performance worth.

On the Finest Super-Six Chassis Ever Built

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

unrest which is particularly favorable for the development of cabals, and revolutionary movements of all kinds. Taking up the recent history of government there, which has brought murderous clashes in several of the islands and put Governor-General Wood in an uncomfortable position, Mr. Jermane writes:

> From the hour when the islands came under American control up to March 4, 1913, the Republicans were in control of the United States Government, and they mapped out an ambitious and far-reaching program of Philippine development. First, the Aguinaldo insurrection was put down, and in a few years thereafter the islands were at peace, contented with American rule, and almost feverishly cooperating with the Governor-General and his staff in the carrying forward of improvements of all kinds.
>
> With the beginning of the Wilson Presidency, there began eight years of rule in the Philippines under a Democratic governor-general, who went as far toward giving the Filipinos free government as he could under the law. There can hardly be any question that they were out of hand when Francis Burton Harrison finished his service in Manila. He exercised mere nominal control over them. They got everything they wanted, were practically running the affairs of the islands, and were made to believe that the Harrison administration was to be followed shortly by complete independence.
>
> Then came a reversion to form under General Wood, who, whatever else may be said of him, is the greatest colonial administrator the United States ever has developed. His work in Cuba won him high praise. It will be recalled that he went to the Philippines as governor-general with reluctance, and after making personal sacrifices that would have cooled the ardor of a less patriotic man.
>
> What he did was to restore the order of things as it had existed under governor-generals prior to Mr. Harrison. For this the Filipinos were not prepared. They had believed what Mr. Harrison told them, and the taste of authority that he gave them made them unwilling to return to the old way of doing things.
>
> And so it happened that, as soon as General Wood began to move in the direction of the state of affairs that had existed prior to 1913, he was met by vociferous opposition on the part of the Filipinos. Mr. Quezon organized his independence league, and the culmination of his activities came when there was an open clash between General Wood and the local Legislature, following which several members of it resigned, soon after the resignation of most of the Filipino members of the local government.
>
> It was then that Secretary of War Weeks sent his cablegram to General Wood assuring him of the support of the Coolidge Administration, and pointing out that everything that had been done by Wood had been approved in Washington.
>
> There the matter rests for the time being. The Filipino agitators could not carry their plans further without a threat of another revolution, which it is evident they did not want. They blustered a good deal following the Weeks cablegram, but apparently their enthusiasm began to decline as soon as it had been made public.
>
> Concurrently, there was what looked like the beginning of trouble in the island of Mindanao, the second largest in the group, and located at the extreme southern point of the archipelago, but there is nothing to show that it had any connection whatsoever with the independence movement, save as that movement furnished an opportunity for several hundred thousand restless and only partially civilized people to assert themselves.
>
> Mindanao has an area of 36,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 500,000, of whom half were "wild" in 1903. Conditions there are much better now. Zamboanga, its capital, is to-day one of the most beautiful of the island cities, with modern improvements and all the other things that go to make up a delightful place in which to live. The population is now about equally divided between Mohammedan and Christian Malays.
>
> Every now and then the dispatches tell about a fresh outburst on the part of the Mohammedan Moros, living in the southerly islands of the Philippine group. The one recently announced seems to have been no more threatening than its predecessors. The Moros are set apart from the rest of the Philippines by race, religion and centuries of tradition. General Wood promptly made a trip to Zamboanga to see their chiefs, and it is safe to say that he will be able to hold the movement in check and ultimately to restore quiet.
>
> There probably will be echoes of the Wood administration in Congress the coming winter, but they will not add anything to the knowledge of the American people. The Democrats, if they see an opportunity to make Presidential capital, may be expected to press for an investigation, or to do some other thing that will tend to reawaken the interest of Americans in the islanders.
>
> The trouble with American administration of colonial affairs is that there is no continuity of policy, as there is in Great Britain and the other nations, among them France, Belgium and Holland, that have colonial dependencies. A change of government in those countries never means a change of colonial policy.
>
> Our administration of dependencies is made the football of domestic politics, with the policy likely to change with every change of party control in Washington. And such colonial policies as we have are always made subordinate to domestic issues. It is doubtful whether Mr. Harrison did any more than a Republican Governor-General would have done, had the situation been reversed. But that doesn't mean that what he did was for the ultimate good of the Filipinos—for it wasn't.
>
> The fact is that our Philippine policy, for the good of the Filipinos themselves, should be continuous and have nothing whatever to do with the struggles of the great parties in the home field. But we got off on the wrong foot in 1900, and have been on the wrong foot ever since. It may add something to the gaiety of our politics, but it is pretty hard on the Filipinos, for it keeps them in a state of constant expectancy and ferment.

Neither Mr. Harrison, governor-general under the Wilson Administration, nor General Wood, comments Mr. Jermane, it thus appears, is to blame personally for anything that has taken place. The writer believes that: "The fault lies in the American people themselves, who have no fixt ideas as to how the Philippines should be governed."

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WITH any tooth brush and some extra effort you can clean parts of all your teeth—or even all the surfaces of some teeth.

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The scientifically curved handle and the tufted bristles of the Pro-phy-lac-tic enable you to clean easily every part of every tooth.

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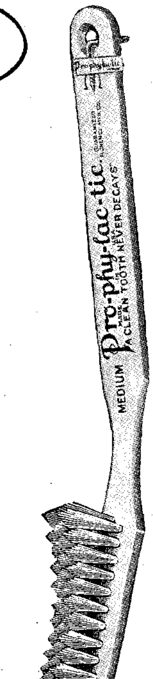

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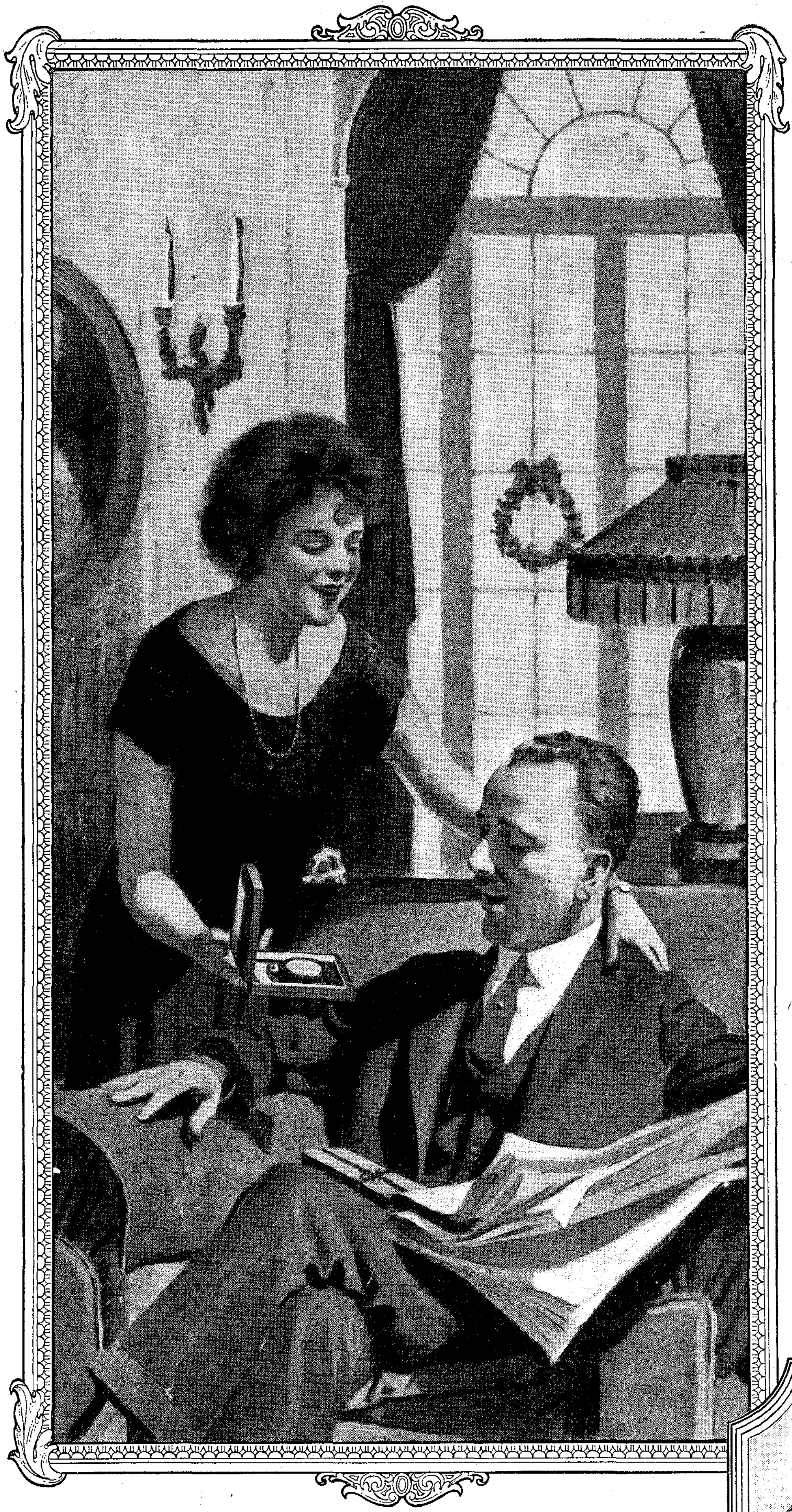

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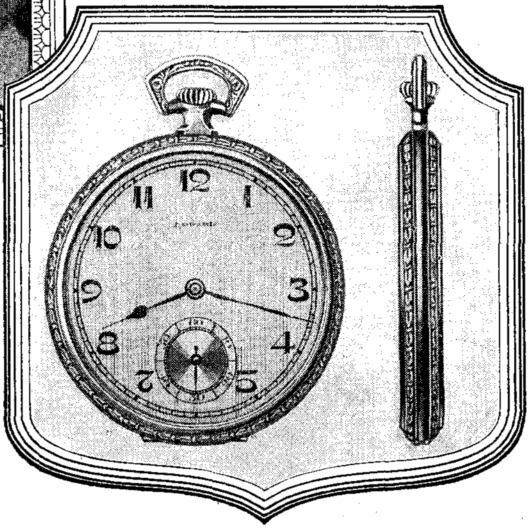
The HOWARD WATCH

Howard Watches are made in various sizes and range in price from $63 to $180. Call on a Howard jeweler in your vicinity—he is a good man to know.



FROM a man's view point there is no gift that quite compares with a Howard Watch.

Especially acceptable if he is carrying a great bungling heir-loom fine in its day- but now cumbersome and unsightly . . . Compare the present-day Howard Watch with the watches of but a few years ago!

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Established 1853
New York Chicago Cincinnati San Francisco

INSURING YOUR FAMILY'S SAFETY

No motorist who has felt the security of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread under his car needs to be told its special advantages.

He knows how firmly, how surely, the big, thick keen-edged blocks of this great tread take hold on any surface.

He knows how powerfully they put traction under the drive of the engine, and safety under the pressure of the brake.

He knows how stubbornly they clutch and cling on slippery streets or roadways, digging through to solid footing and a safe stop.

The Goodyear All-Weather Tread does these things incomparably well simply because it is scientifically designed to do them.

Its blocks are made wedgelike, so shaped as always to present right-angled resistance to the direction of skidding; they are self-cleaning, for continuous efficiency.

On the *new* Goodyear Cord Tire the All-Weather Tread now is made from an extraordinarily dense and enduring rubber compound, affording even longer wear.

Its deep-channeled symmetrical pattern combines the utmost in economy with maximum tractive power.

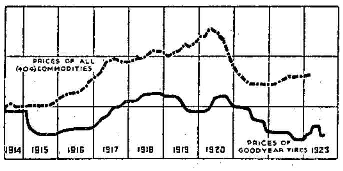
For your own and your family's safety you ought to have All-Weather Tread Goodyears on your car.

Costing no more than other good tires, they are one of the best forms of insurance you can have.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

Wherever you are, on highway or boulevard, look for the signature of the clinging, long-wearing Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY GOODYEARS



Over the past ten years Goodyear Tires have been steadily improved. Despite this, prices on Goodyear Tires have consistently been kept below the average price level for all commodities, as the above chart shows. Although Goodyear Tires today are better than ever before, Goodyear prices are 45% below those of 1920, and 39% below those even of 1914. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

GOODYEAR

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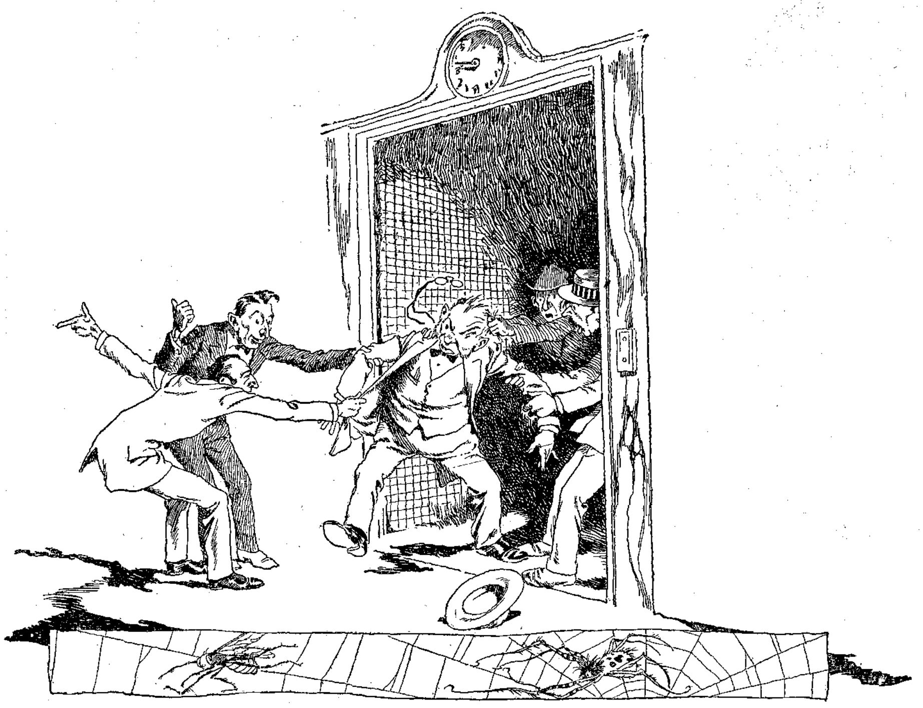
THE HIGH COST OF CHEAP MOVIES

ONE OF THE LARGEST MOVIE PRODUCERS in the country shut up shop for an indefinite period, the other day, with the explanation that "it is practically impossible to make pictures and sell them at the prices paid to-day." This was called "a bombshell among motion-picture people," by *The Film Daily*, a journal of the craft, and the reverberations of it spread among the public at large. "This year the film producers will gamble $150,000,000 on pictures they hope will be good," observes William A. Johnston in *The Saturday Evening Post*. It is the day of huge investments in pictures, with the public footing the bill. A leading producer, however, recently is said to have put $1,300,000 into a picture, with a return considerably less than from another picture he made eight years ago which had a total cost under $5,000. The producers aren't making so much money, it appears, while the actors, the advertisers, the publicity men, the exhibitors and the "go-getter" salesmen, and all the hundred-and-one extra aids to "putting over" a picture, are getting a larger percentage of the profits. "Any exhibitor who lives will tell you with tears in his eyes," writes the editor of a prominent picture-play magazine, "that the producers and distributors are robbing him of every nickel in his till. You will notice in the day's news that the distributors say they are being robbed by the exhibitors, whereas Mary Pickford, as an independent producer, feels that she is being frozen out by the big distributors." As the business is conducted nowadays, declares Mr. Johnston in *The Saturday Evening Post*, this matter of distribution takes 40 cents at least, often more, out of every motion-picture dollar earned. "And worst of all," he adds, "it forces pictures upon the public for what the distributors think of them, rather than how the public chooses to regard them."



Courtesy of "Picture-Play Magazine"

LIVELY TIMES FOR THE EXHIBITOR

He is pulled every-which-way by "go-getter" film salesmen, tied up by contracts that force him to take a number of bad films with one good one, and pestered by a public that seldom knows its wants.

Helen Klumph, in a forthcoming number of *The Picture Play Magazine* (dated January, 1924) tells how this unfortunate state of affairs comes about, and suggests a remedy for it. Under the headline, "Your Local Distributor—Does He Work for You?" she writes:

> Somehow or other the impression has got around that motion-picture exhibitors are men who are too ignorant to work at an honest trade and not quite reckless enough to be taxi-drivers. In fact, most people who think about them at all think that their level of intelligence is even lower than that usually ascribed by producers to motion-picture audiences. And there is some evidence to support this view, as you may know if you are acquainted with your local nickelodeon magnate.
>
> The man who runs your local moving-picture theater probably is standing somewhere in the lobby as you go in and out, listening for comments on the show. If your criticisms are vitriolic enough he will try to avoid booking such pictures in the future. If you just take things as they come, patronizing the poor pictures as well as the good ones, he will follow the line of least resistance and book the cheapest pictures he can get.
>
> But—if you will take the trouble to choose carefully the pictures you go to see, and complain bitterly when you feel that their advertising has been misleading, you will be doing something toward bringing better pictures to your community. Further than that, if you will get acquainted with your theater manager—give a thought to his troubles and encourage him to be frank with his patrons, you will hasten the day when you will see what you want in the way of movies.

The local exhibitor, however, has to buck a pretty stiff game, in choosing his films, in the case of a united industry which may refuse to let him have any films at all unless he consents to take a good many of those which are selected for him by the big producers and distributors. *The Picture Play Magazine* discusses this phase of the matter, and insists that the public can still get the sort of pictures they want. In an article "written to clear up some questions that are pretty foggy in the mind of the average fan," Agnes Smith explains:

> The movie business is divided into three parts: production, distribution, and exhibition. You know a good deal about production. All the publicity limelight is trained on the production forces—the players and directors—and so the distributors and exhibitors are left in congenial darkness to do what might be called the dirty work.
>
> After the film has been completed at the studio, through what channels does it pass before it reaches you? Let us say that you have read about a certain interesting production. You are anxious to see it, and you wait for it to come along at your local theater. But your theater manager doesn't book it. Perhaps it never comes to your town at all, altho a lot of other persons beside yourself want to see it, too. Meanwhile, week after week, pictures are shown which you know by the very posters to be cheap and inferior. Where is the hitch? Does the fault lie with the wholesale dealer or with the retailer in your community?
>
> If you could trace the film from the studio, where it was made, you would find that it passed into the hands of the distributor. The film-distributing companies have branch offices, called "exchanges," in all the big cities of the country; the exchange cities are known as "key cities," and each exchange is allotted a certain number of prints of each picture to supply to the theaters in its territory. The rental for films ranges from ten dollars a night to as high as two thousand dollars a week. Of course, some pictures sell for less than five dollars or for more than two thousand, but these are exceptional instances.
>
> So far, so simple; but now the plot begins to thicken, so listen attentively. Some distribution companies have a great many branch offices, while others are concentrated only in the big cities. Thus, if you live in a small town that is a long distance from any of the big key cities, you are likely to see a great many Universal pictures, because Universal, with its large number of exchanges is likely to have one nearer your town than most of the other companies. With your theater manager it is simply a case of shopping at the nearest store.
>
> When exhibitors and salesmen begin to sign contracts, that's where the fun begins, and that's where most of the real business is done. The war for a model form of honest film-renting contract

THERE are few gifts that convey in themselves as much of the spirit of deep sincerity as does a good watch.

Chosen thoughtfully to fulfill the need of some dear friend, it can become the perfect and lasting expression of your regard.

Let it be, first of all, a timekeeper of unquestioned performance. And then, so that it may impart a full measure of pride to its owner, let it be dressed irreproachably in a case of Wadsworth artistry.

The quality of the case is the stamp of the whole watch. For the finest movement, if cloaked in a poorly fitting case of doubtful taste, instantly becomes an undervalued gift, a subject of regret.

Below are pictured some of the most beautiful examples of fine case-making ever produced. Strong,

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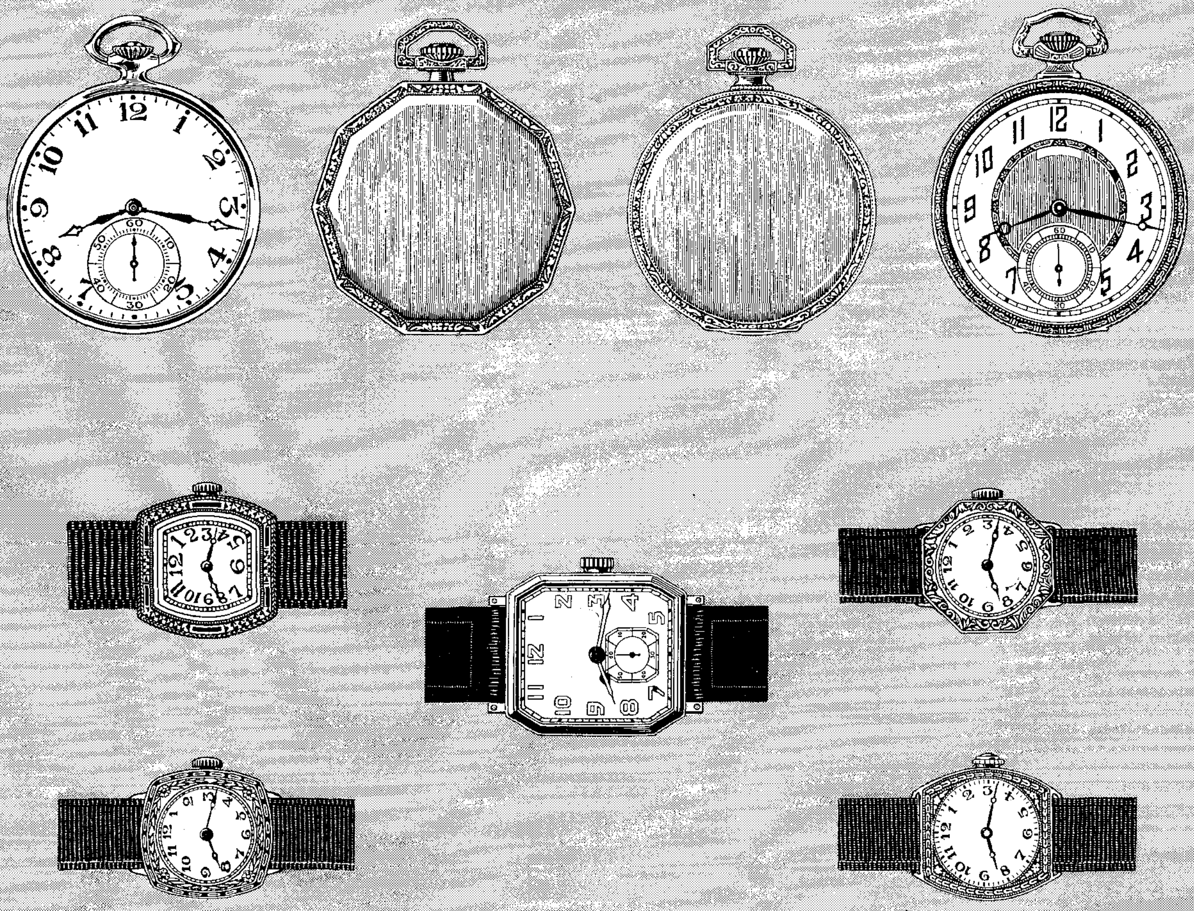
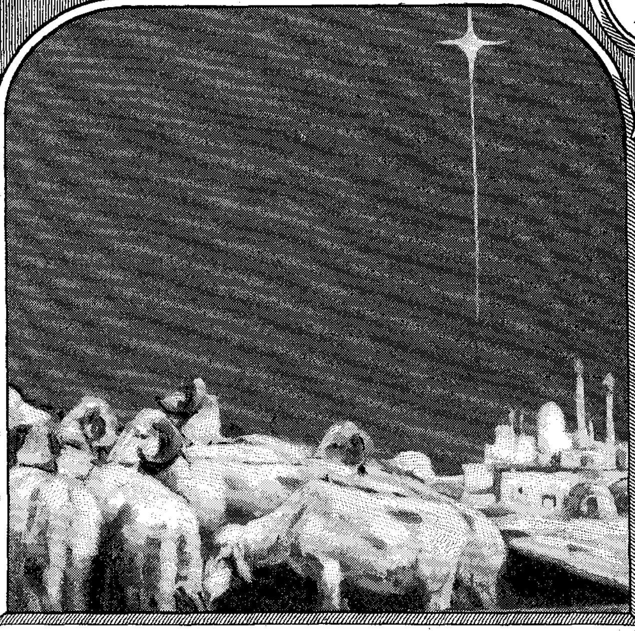


exactly fitting, they offer the highest possible protection to the watch movement. And each is from the hands of the Wadsworth artists.

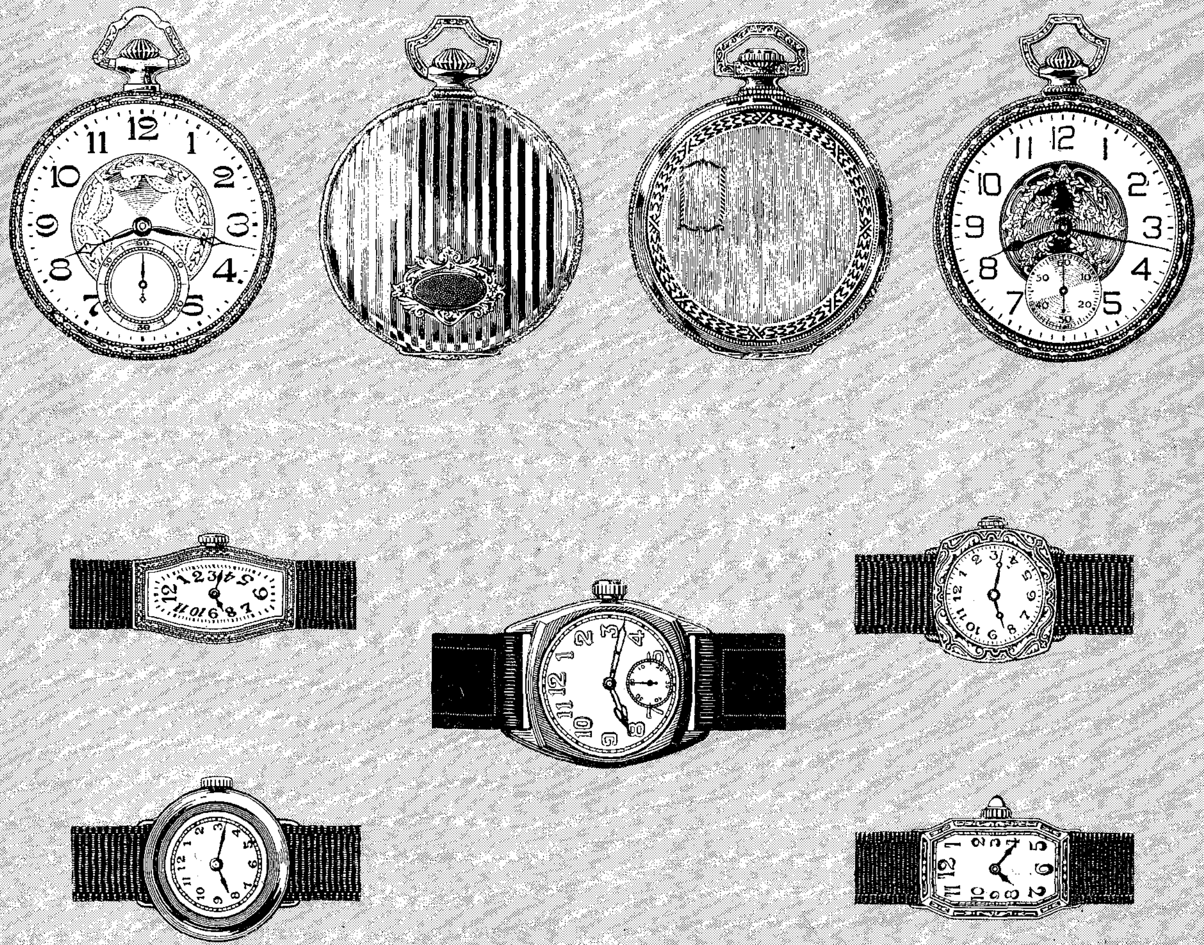
For more than thirty years Wadsworth Cases have dressed and protected the movements of leading watch manufacturers and importers. Many of the most popular designs with which you are acquainted are Wadsworth creations.

When you buy a watch, select a movement that your jeweler will recommend and insist that it be dressed in a Wadsworth Case. The Wadsworth name is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY
Dayton, Ky., Suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio
Case makers for the leading watch movements



make watches beautiful



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—something new
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—useful everywhere
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burns 12 continuous hours or 6 months intermittently

A most desirable and unusual GIFT

Unexcelled for outdoor and indoor uses

The Embury Supreme Electric Lantern is the **handiest** electric light ever invented. It throws a bright light in **every** direction, and you don't have to hold it. You can hang it up or set it down anywhere, or hold it on your arm, leaving **both hands free**. No smoke, no smell, no trouble.

Indispensable for motorists, sportsmen, campers, boy or girl scouts. Exactly what is needed for the home — wonderfully handy for dark corners, cellar, attic, workshop and garage.

The *Embury Supreme* Electric Lantern is 8 inches high and 5 inches wide. Best materials and workmanship. Attractive as well as useful. Batteries renewed for 50c. a set anywhere.

$2.50
Complete with Battery

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail postpaid on receipt of price. Get your order in early to insure prompt delivery before Xmas. Lanterns mailed direct with your name on an appropriate card, as Xmas Gifts to friends.

Mail the Coupon TODAY

Embury Manufacturing Co.
Warsaw Dept. M New York

Embury Manufacturing Co.
Dept. M. Warsaw, N. Y.

Enclosed please find check tor $______
for which send_____lantern to:

Name ________________
Street Address ____________
City & State ____________

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

has been waging for years. These long and involved documents imply mutual dishonesty, dislike and distrust. To the film salesman, the exhibitor is a crook. To the exhibitor, the salesman is a thief. So naturally the business of selling films is as exciting and picturesque as the old days of piracy.

The film salesman is a hard-boiled egg who could sell water-wings to mountain-climbers. He knows all the theaters in his territory; how much they are able to pay for films, the running expenses, and the box-office receipts. He has them classified in three categories: highbrows, mediums, and shooting-galleries. A highbrow theater is a place with a symphony orchestra and trained ushers. A medium is a neighborhood theater with a family clientèle. A shooting-gallery is a dime show in a shabby street.

The object of the salesman is to get wide bookings for bad pictures and big rentals for good pictures. If he finds the exhibitor is making more money than is healthy for him on a certain type of picture, he holds out for more rental the next chance he gets. The company he works for inspires him to do this. It is, however, willing to give the exhibitor a steady supply of mediocre or poor pictures at a comparatively reasonable rate. Most of the big companies make a certain proportion of pictures which they know in advance will be just average productions at best. They need these to supply the cheaper theaters. Now, you ask, why is it that so many of these mediocre pictures are shown at even the best theaters? Why don't the exhibitors just buy the cream of the market? The answer is that they would if they could—but they can't.

When one of the big companies decides to make an extra-good picture, it immediately lists that picture as a "special" and doubles or otherwise increases the rental. If the exhibitor wants to get the special, he has not only to pay the extra freight, but also to sign up for a series of "weak sisters." Almost all the pictures with any claim to big box-office success are sold as specials. In other words, it is ten chances to one that your local theater manager can not book a really fine picture without letting himself in for several pictures that are not so good.

It is impossible for him to book the cream of the market because the companies have devised a hundred different ways to squelch the ambitions of the independent booker. The exhibitors have tried to band together in the interests of independent bookings, but they are up against it on three counts. First, the companies have the financial advantage; secondly, the men in small towns aren't able to join in the arrangement; thirdly, the exhibitors fight among themselves like a bunch of truck-drivers.

The question of the salaries paid to movie stars is very closely mixed up with all of this, continues the *Picture Play Magazine* writer. Stirred by the recent investigations, both of moving-picture prices, and alleged illegal combinations, a writer in the New York *Tribune* gives this list of salaries paid to the leading stars of the profession. The figures refer to weekly stipends, not yearly, or even monthly, as readers unfamiliar with the value of "movie" performers might infer:

Lewis Stone	$2,500
Rockcliffe Fellowes	1,000
J. Warren Kerrigan	1,500
Milton Sills	2,500
Richard Dix	1,250
Conrad Nagle	1,250
Jack Holt	1,500
Lon Chaney	1,750
Conway Tearle	2,750
James Kirkwood	2,500
May McAvoy	3,000
Anna Q. Nilsson	1,500
Wallace Beery	2,500
Noah Beery	1,500
Mary Astor	750
Lila Lee	1,500
Betty Compson	3,500
Gloria Swanson	6,500
Barbara La Marr	3,500
Patsy Ruth Miller	1,500
Kenneth Harlan	1,000
Hope Hampton	1,000
George Walsh	1,500
House Peters	$2,500
Florence Vidor	2,000
Tom Mix	4,000
Mabel Normand	3,000
Elliot Dexter	2,000
Elaine Hammerstein	2,500
Larry Semon	5,000
Shirley Mason	1,500
Viola Dana	2,000
Al. St. John	1,000
Priscilla Dean	3,000
Norma Talmadge	10,000
Constance Talmadge	5,000
Pauline Frederick	5,000
Dorothy Dalton	7,500.
Richard Barthelmess	2,500
Lillian Gish	5,000
Mae Marsh	1,500
Walter Long	1,250
Wyndham Standing	1,500
Betty Blythe	2,500

A "leading figure" in the industry is quoted as justifying high salaries for stars. According to *The Tribune:*

"A $10,000 a week salary for Mary Pickford sounds outrageous to the public," he said, "but if I could get Mary Pickford to work for me for $15,000, I'd snap at the chance, knowing that I could retire in a year to live well on my profits.

"Take another case. Suppose I am making a $300,000 picture, for which it would cost me $30,000 to get Gloria Swanson and only $12,000 to get some less known featured player. I'd be glad to pay the extra $18,000 as insurance, for I would know that Gloria Swanson, plus a good director and a good story, would mean sure success, a success which would be doubtful with the other leading woman.

"A few years ago we figured that the star's salary averaged about 4.5 per cent. of the total production cost. I suppose it is more now, perhaps twice as much, but it has not yet assumed such proportions as to be the main factor in the present situation.

"The whole trouble is due to excessively keen competition for stars, for plays, for directors, and for everything else. There are successes on Broadway now that I should be able to get for the films for $7,500. For some of them I would have to pay $20,000, not because they were better than the rest but because some other company took a fancy to them and started bidding against me. A little more common sense would squeeze out whatever water there is in these salaries in a short time."

Taking all things into consideration, concludes the writer in *The Picture Play Magazine*, the situation is not so bad, and the public can make it better by "kicking" to the local exhibitors, who, in turn, will pass the kick along to the distributors. The *Saturday Evening Post* writer is even more optimistic. He concludes:

All the critics, all the inexperienced optimists, all the reformers to the contrary notwithstanding, most all the people of this country see pictures more or less regularly, and enough of them are pleased so that the average daily attendance equals fully 6,000,000 people right along, most of whom never before had entertainment brought to their communities, and many of whom have never been able heretofore to afford the cost of entertainment.

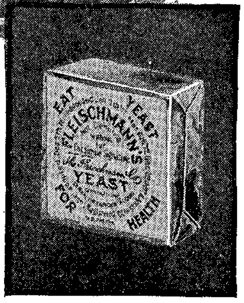
"I was mentally censuring myself for a forty-eight-year-old fool," writes Dean J. Rice, of Salt Lake City. The firm's advertisement had called for applicants under thirty years of age. And yet, to his surprise, he was chosen for the position, from seventeen applicants—and on account of his personal appearance.

"A victim of stomach and intestinal derangement with all the associate troubles—sallow skin, yellow tinged eyes—I had sneered at the idea of yeast doing what medicine had failed to do, but fell for the 'fad,' as I called it, and in less than three months became the miracle of the neighborhood. Not only did I 'come back' to where I had been, but I went further—I became rejuvenated."

"By profession I am an engineer," writes W. B. Boggs, of Washington, D. C. "I lead the typical nerve-producing American existence, rushing from one activity to another. When I returned from trips I was run down and became a sufferer from boils and had to undergo great agony. Now when I return I at once begin a regular course of treatment with Fleischmann's Yeast Cakes. I quickly regain my strength, and boils are a thing of the past. I wouldn't be without Fleischmann's Yeast for anything."

"All my life," runs a letter from Mrs. Hugo V. Bolin of Ponca City, Oklahoma, "I have been constantly annoyed with indigestion and a cankered, sore mouth—caused by acidity of the stomach. Fleischmann's Yeast has effected a permanent cure of my stomach and mouth troubles, and I consider Yeast as much a necessity as a tooth-brush or my bath."

"Since childhood," writes F. A. Christopherson, of Fresno, California, "I have had to resort to taking salts every two weeks to relieve constipation. It was very seldom that I had a natural, healthy appetite. A night never passed that I would sleep soundly." Then he started eating Fleischmann's Yeast. "My appetite began to increase, and my constipation gave way gradually to a healthy, regular, daily discharge of waste. Now, each morning finds me full of life and vitality."



Clear, colorful skin—digestion like a healthy baby's—easy, regular elimination of waste —*they can be yours!*

Every one of these remarkable letters is typical of thousands of similar tributes to the power of Fleischmann's Yeast. People who have suffered agonies with digestive disorders—who have fought for years against constipation—whose appearance was ruined by eruptions of pimples and boils have found in Yeast almost magical relief.

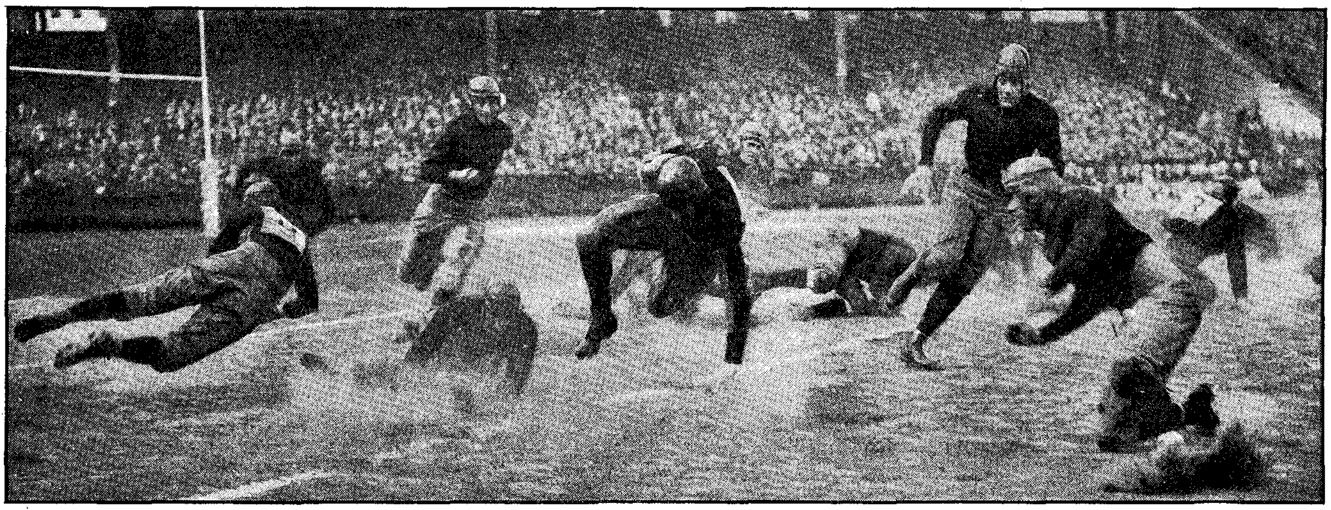
It is easy to see why. Most of such cases are due simply to wrong habits of living and eating. The intestinal tract gets sluggish and weak—unable to remove the waste matter properly—and so the whole body is flooded with poisons. The blood may become impoverished and so affect the skin. The digestive organs may break down.

The activity of the millions of tiny living cells in each cake of Fleischmann's Yeast invigorates the whole system—exercises the intestinal muscles—and by increasing the white corpuscles in the blood strengthens the body's resistance. Naturally the skin clears. The stomach assimilates food eagerly—easily. The body's poisonous waste is regularly removed.

* * *

Eat 2 or 3 cakes a day before or between meals, plain or in fruit juices, on crackers or on bread. Remember, Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes in the tinfoil wrapper and cannot be purchased in tablet form. All grocers have it. Send for free booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health." THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 100 C, 701 Washington St., New York.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS



From the Philadelphia Public Ledger Photographic Service

"A FEW EXPERTS, PRODUCED AT UNBELIEVABLE EXPENSE"

A great part of the expense is lack of proper athletic training for the rest of the student body, objects Walter Camp, famous football coach of the last generation. This photograph of a brilliant play in the game between Pittsburgh and Lafayette shows two players completely "up in the air."

FOOTBALL—THE FRANKENSTEIN OF ATHLETICS

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SPECTATORS sat watching 22 men play a game. The scene was a huge college stadium, and it might have been duplicated a number of times all over the country, during the football season. Similarly, during the baseball season, anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 men sit every day watching 18 highly trained athletes "do their stuff." This may not be so bad in the case of the baseball side of the matter, an athletic expert tells us, for it is something to get business men out into the open air, even if they do not exercise—not counting the occasional exercise of their lungs. But in the case of college athletics, declares Walter Camp, one of the country's leading authorities on sports and athletics, specialization has gone so far as to create "a veritable athletic Frankenstein." Unbelievable sums of money are spent to produce star athletes, he complains, while most of the students get no benefit. As one of the men most responsible for the modern popularity of football, through his long experience as a Yale coach and athletic director, Mr. Camp's protest may seem to deserve unusual attention. He objects, in *The World's Work:*

> The trouble with college athletics is that there is too much athletics and too few athletes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent, and the product is a few score athletes trained to the last notch. The other unnumbered thousands of college students are satisfied with the second-hand glory in the skill of "our team," and for the most part do not realize their own failure to secure a share in the general athletic benefit.
>
> After all, it is not the amount of money taken in at these sports, it is how that money is expended that counts. We may have gone too far in the erection of huge bowls, and stadiums, but time alone can tell—meantime these structures yield the necessary funds to support not only the major but the minor sports, and to defray the general athletic upkeep. The great problem to be attacked is extravagance in the expenditure of these receipts and the almost universal tendency toward centering too much of the outlay upon a too limited few, as well as failure through lack of careful scrutiny to make these sums go as far as they might in tangible results of benefit to all the men in the university.
>
> It is easy enough to criticize and difficult indeed to be constructive, but those who have these athletic interests at heart have for a long time realized the growth of the giant and its increasing power and encroachment. They have made strong efforts to get the athletic situation better balanced, but the results are small. Only a year ago there were such rumblings from authoritative sources regarding the destruction of this "monster" that friends of athletics were really alarmed.
>
> Athletics are such a tremendous power for good that there is nothing that would take their place were they to be crusht, but their proper level must be found, and that, too, by their friends, or dire consequences may result. And one of the first steps must be a consideration of the distribution of expenses and the over-organizing that eats up too much of the receipts. Many coaches have told me that too little is now expected of a player in the way of constructive thinking, because his individual initiative is taken away from him by too much coaching and by too many men. If this be true, there is an even more pronounced mistake being made in the conduct of athletics, because one of their greatest values is to increase the initiative and independence of the participant. They should be highly disciplinary in this respect, and anything that minimizes that quality is indeed a grievous error.

Boys have been pretty much the same since the world began, observes Mr. Camp, and the boy of to-day certainly needs the development of "courage and strength and wits and skill as athletics do develop them." Why deny these splendid opportunities to the great majority of boys for the sake of the annual Big Game and the annual Regatta? He recalls:

> A story told of a certain very prominent man whose visit to Washington at a time of crisis was heralded far and wide as of mysterious import. He at once came out with a statement that the "visit had no significance, but was merely a private pleasure trip." Whereupon one of our cynical editors appended to this published statement, "Indeed, we supposed that Mr. —— had gone down to Washington to take charge!"
>
> Now, much as the partizans of sport may deny it, the fact is that athletics has come into college life and has "taken charge." This Frankenstein has shouldered his way in, and his huge bulk is now sprawled out over all the college life outside the line of the strict curriculum work. Football, in particular, is the mainstay of all the athletic finance of the college, pays for the active upkeep of grounds and athletes' equipment, and, in the case of two large universities, has actually contributed greatly to its credit to the erection of recitation halls! We need that mainstay. Football in one institution alone showed gate receipts this last fall of practically half a million dollars, or enough to pay the entire tuition fees of the college, not so many years ago! Complaints are heard that the football coach is paid a salary equal to that of the president, and three times that of a professor. And the number of other coaches and assistant coaches is legion, not alone in football, but in all the other sports. Many a boy would think more lightly of missing a recitation or lecture than of disregarding

Brake Is One Factor Which Makes Franklin Safest Car on the Road

We have not entered the controversy between two-wheel and four-wheel brakes because we do not employ either method.

We use the transmission brake on the Franklin car because of its many pronounced advantages over any other system.

It has, we believe, more elements of safety, than any other brake known, without any element of danger.

The Franklin transmission brake is located on the drive-shaft. The braking action being passed through the differential equalizes the braking effect of each rear wheel regardless of road or brake conditions, resulting in an almost entire absence of skidding tendency.

Consequently, this brake is the safest to apply with maximum force at any speed—on any road or on a curve. It is impossible to get unequal braking force—mud, oil or water having no effect.

The braking action also passing through the rear axle gears gives a braking power unobtainable in any other way.

The rear axle gears and various leverages multiply the pedal pressure 39 times in applied braking power.

That makes it possible to stop the Franklin easily and quickly. The pressure of two fingers on the brake-pedal will hold the car on a steep hill. And if you apply the brake hard enough to lock the wheels, it doesn't interfere with steering.

Care and costs are also in its favor.

The transmission brake has only one adjustment, a simple thumb-nut to take up wear. No tools required. No worry about "equalizers."

Replacement of the brake-band is easy—a 50-minute job costing in the neighborhood of $4.00. No wheels to pull.

There is only one place to lubricate.

Locating the drum on the drive-shaft lengthens brake life. It cools quicker—dirt and water cannot reach it to cause rapid wear.

Every ounce of the extremely light weight of the brake is above the springs. That means greater protection than wheel brakes receive—road shocks can reach it only through the springs.

And the transmission brake has less tendency to drag, due to much greater motion of the band for a given movement of the pedal.

There is nothing experimental about it—it has been used on the Franklin for over 20 years.

It has six vital superiorities—safety, effectiveness, simplicity, economy, long life and easy maintenance.

The Franklin has the simplest, safest, easiest-operating brake known. It has the simplest, surest cooling system. The air-cooled motor (no water) has over a hundred fewer parts, and cannot overheat nor freeze under any conditions.

The vibration-absorber, an exclusive, newly-patented device, nullifies the periodic engine vibration that has always been thought unavoidable. New equipment.

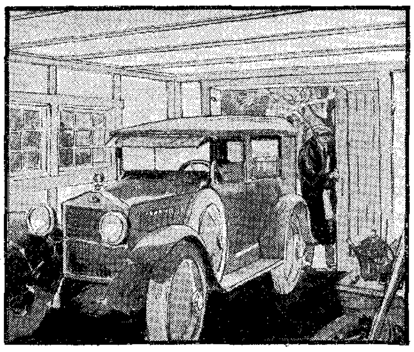
The Franklin is the simplest, the easiest-riding, and the fastest car over a day's run, of all cars. It uses the best of everything all the way through. It is the safest for you and your family to drive.

Ask anyone who drives a Franklin. Or better yet, get a generous sample from the dealer—a 50 to 500 mile ride.

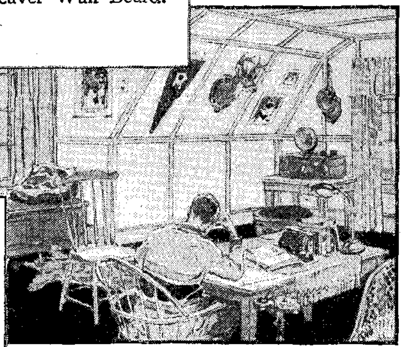
FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ZERO WEATHER IS JUST

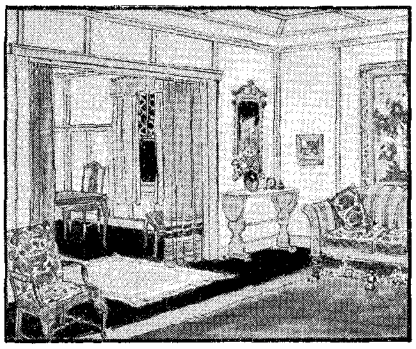
Practical winter uses for BEAVER WALL BOARD



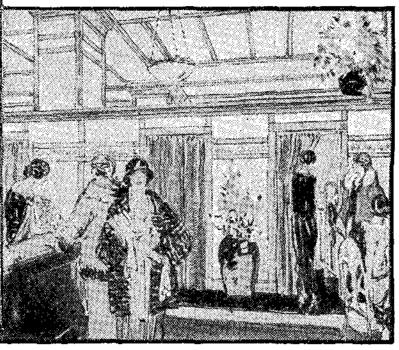
Line the Cold Garage. Keep out the bitter winds and sifting snow. Protect the finish and mechanism of your car. Improve both appearance and comfort with Beaver Wall Board. We furnish FREE PLANS.



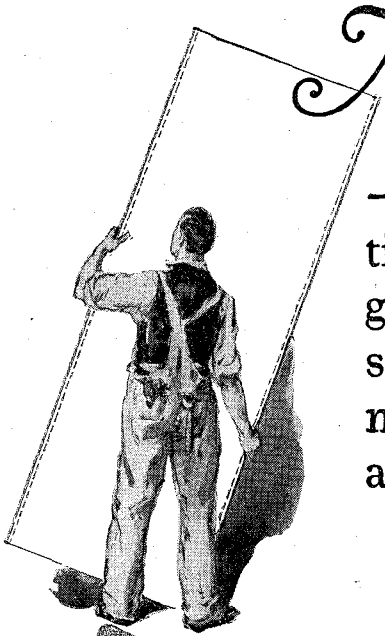
Reclaim the Idle Attic. A few panels of Genuine Beaver Wall Board and a FREE BEAVER PLAN will quickly transform your attic into a cozy play room, den, billiard or sleeping room. The cost is small. The walls are warm in winter and cool in summer.



New Walls Over Old. Brighten up for winter. Right over shabby paper or dingy, cracked plaster, clean, durable walls and ceilings of genuine Beaver Wall Board may be quickly and cheaply applied. Consult our FREE PLAN SERVICE for ideas.



Stores Dressed for Christmas. Special booths, partitions, window trims and backgrounds and many needed alterations can be made almost over night with Beaver Wall Board. No interruption to business. There is still time before Christmas.



Now is the time to fix up

—to make needed repairs, alterations and additions in home, garage, factory and store, with genuine Beaver Wall Board. Be ready before stern winter sets in. Beaver saves time and money. A few panels, a few hours easy work, a few dollars cost and the job will be done.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Thorold, Canada BUFFALO, N. Y. London, England

Manufacturers of BEAVER WALL BOARD, BEAVER VULCANITE ROOFING, BEAVER GYPSUM WALL, and GYPSUM PRODUCTS

BEAVER

AROUND THE CORNER

6 IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

1 ***Virgin Spruce Fibre***—through and through. Spruce is accepted as the best material for wall board. Combines lightness with great strength. Saws clean. Nails easily. Never cracks or crumbles. The only wall board made *entirely* of virgin spruce fibre.

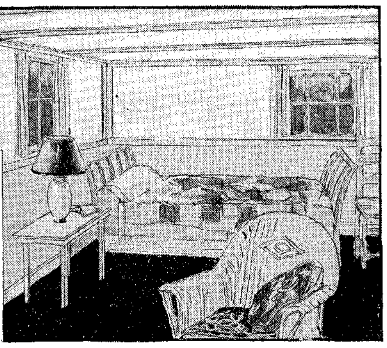
2 ***Laminated for Strength***—Permanently laminated under enormous pressure to insure strength and prevent warping.

3 ***"Sealtite" Sized—Both sides*** treated with our patented "Sealtite" process. This protects the board from moisture and climatic changes.

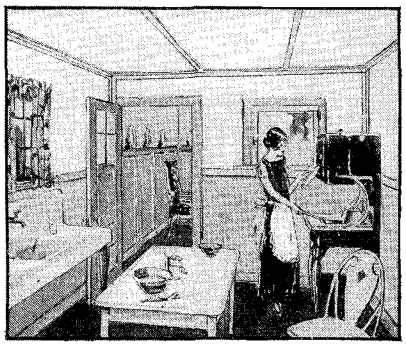
4 ***Art Mat Surface***—Especially calendered and primed to produce our Art Mat Surface. Takes paint like an artist's canvas. No sizing necessary. Reduces decorating costs. Either side may be used.

5 ***"Dead-Air" Insulation***—The long, sinewy spruce fibres cross and re-cross, forming millions of microscopic "dead-air" pockets, sealed within Beaver Wall Board. "Dead-Air" is known as one of the best insulators of heat, cold and sound. Beaver rooms are warmer in winter, cooler in summer and noticeably quiet.

6 ***Kiln Dried and Seasoned***—Every panel is kiln dried and seasoned at the factory to prevent shrinking after the board is nailed into place.



A Cozy Sleeping Porch. Quickly built with Beaver Wall Board, at little cost. Also use it for storm vestibule, fruit cellar, clothes chute and other conveniences.



White Tiled Kitchen and Bathroom. Expensive Ceramic tile is no longer required. A few panels of BEAVER TILED BOARD gives the same effect. Saves time and labor. Costs one-tenth as much. Very durable. Write for FREE PLANS.

ALWAYS

Demand to see the distinctive

RED BEAVER BORDER

on the margins of every panel. This is the mark of the GENUINE Beaver Wall Board. It is your guide and protection.

Demand it as you demand the "Sterling" mark on silver.

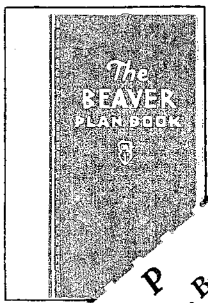
See your local carpenter *and* lumber or building supply dealer

Genuine Beaver Wall Board comes in large, clean, easily handled panels of durable ALL SPRUCE FIBRE, 32 to 48 inches wide, and 6 to 16 feet long. Saws, nails, and takes paint like fine spruce lumber. Quickly and permanently applied direct to studding or over old walls and ceilings. Saves time, labor and money.

Your local lumber or building supply dealer has genuine Beaver with the Red Beaver Border. If not, he can easily get it for you. Your local carpenter can give you an estimate and do all the work.

Get the *Beaver Plan Book*—mail the coupon. Plans furnished free of charge

Tells all about Beaver Wall Board. Shows how to plan a Beaver job—how to prepare walls, apply and decorate. Also tells about the Beaver FREE PLAN Service. This service furnishes, FREE OF CHARGE, complete plans, estimates, color schemes, and suggestions for any job. Mail the coupon at once for a copy of the book. Learn how you may enjoy this service. We will include a sample of genuine Beaver Wall Board.



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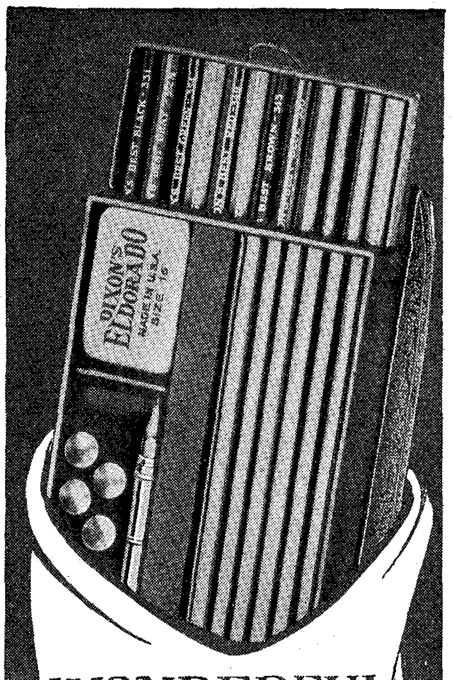
BEAVER WALL BOARD

COUPON

The Beaver Products Co., Inc., Buffalo, New York
Dept. 2
Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of the Beaver Plan Book and a FREE SAMPLE of Beaver Wall Board.
Name..............................
Address..............................



WONDERFUL GIFTS *for* Boys and Girls

DIXON "ARTIST" SET

$2.25 A real artist set that will bring weeks and months of pleasure to every boy and girl who receives it. Contains the same pencils, erasers, etc., that are used by Earl Horter and other famous artists. The set includes:

- 6 Dixon's Eldorado Pencils
- 12 Dixon's "Best" Colored Pencils
- 1 Dixon's "Eldorado" Eraser
- 4 Dixon's "Wedge" Pencil Top Erasers
- 4 Dixon's Thumb Tacks
- 1 Dixon's Metal Pencil Holder and Pencil

Packed in beautiful, leatherette case. Sold by all good stationers, artist supply stores, and department stores. Price only $2.25 in the East. Ask for Set No. 570. Order direct from us if your dealer cannot supply you.

DIXON'S ELDORADO DRAWING SET

$1 Contains six Dixon's Eldorado pencils, one large Dixon's "Eldorado" eraser, four Dixon's "Wedge" pencil top erasers and four Dixon's thumb tacks. Sold by stationers, artist supply stores, and department stores. Ask for Set No. 560. Price only $1 in the East.

Ask your dealer to show you other suitable Christmas gifts in the wide Dixon line of Stationery Sets.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Pencil Dept. 41-J
Jersey City, N. J.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

a call to practise from one of his coaches. The successful athlete is a hero, and the winning team is tendered dinners by admiring graduates, and made the nucleus around which Alumni gatherings are held in various cities.

No one can for a moment deny that the encroachments of this monster are not only worthy of serious consideration, but are also one of the first penalties of this overorganization was to take entirely away any method of check upon waste. Athletic Committees who have made attempts to attack extravagances have found out this situation, and that the well-meaning Director will hardly put the curb on under the conditions, because it antagonizes the coaches and the players. At present, in some institutions, the control of finance of athletics is to be turned over to the Treasurer of the University. This may help in case greater publicity is given to the details of expenditure.

Can we clear up some of these athletic problems?

Doctor Raycroft of Princeton is for the elimination of the seasonal coach and the training-table, and suggests the limitation of competition upon a 'varsity team to two years or even one year, and concludes, "One thing is certain, the concept of the place and value of competitive athletics must be clarified, if success is to attend the efforts to keep athletics in their proper relation to the educational scheme."

But Mr. Roper, the successful coach of Princeton's team, is a seasonal coach, and Mr. Haughton, whose engagement by Columbia was recently announced, is welcomed by a fine letter from President Nicholas Murray Butler. Training-tables are practically the rule in all the large institutions, and the only alteration of the scheme of control generally in the last decade has been a large increase in the number of paid athletic instructors.

"If we could only get at the top of our idea and ideals the word 'sportsmanship' rather than the word 'amateur' it would be a triumph indeed," continues Mr. Camp, introducing what he believes are the proper remedies for the situation. He goes on:

> Somehow or other, we have become terribly mixed in confounding the desire to win with unfairness or deceit. This largely emanated from those who believe that they can tell a good red-blooded American boy of eighteen that when he goes into his games, he must not care who wins, he must play the game just for the fun of playing it. Now no boy of eighteen can understand that kind of reasoning. If he is going to play, he is going to play with his heart and soul, and determined to win if possible. The only thing that will save him from going too far in that respect and using unfair means is his own sense of sportsmanship, and that is inherent in him, and often comes out in a marked way, in spite of all the beclouding of rules. I have seen this happen time and again. I have seen it happen even when the issue was most intense, and it was really spontaneous. I have seen it happen in professional contests as well as those of the amateur. In fact, we may be sure that the amateur does not absorb all the sportsmanship. It is true that a man whose living depends upon the outcome of the game he is playing in has a great deal of pressure upon him, but thousands of our professionals in baseball, golf, and other sports still show that good brand of sportsmanship and, one must confess, we find it lacking at times in our amateur games which are hedged in so closely by all sorts of rules. Infractions are not unusual, and occur both in baseball and football. I think we have improved in this respect because in the old days there was more of this so-called "repartee," in football at least, than is prevalent to-day. All we can do is to preach sportsmanship and endeavor to bring about a new belief that sportsmanship does not depend upon rules or regulations, and that these can not make a sportsman or unmake one.
>
> But the heart of the problem is, I believe, the overorganization and resulting expense through too great blind concentration of college interest upon the big teams and the big games. The interest should be spread to cover athletics for all the boys. For example, the money that has been spent through this overorganization would pay for greater acreage, which, if devoted to class and "scrub" games, to tennis and other sports, would provide daily competitions for thousands of students for several months of every year.
>
> As it is, all this expense concentrated upon a few men represents training for too limited a number for a few weeks in the fall and for a few weeks in the spring. How much better in every way—financially, morally, physically—it would be for the students, if athletics were thus brought into the life of every one of them, and if all of them got its benefits personally instead of most of its thrills at second-hand!

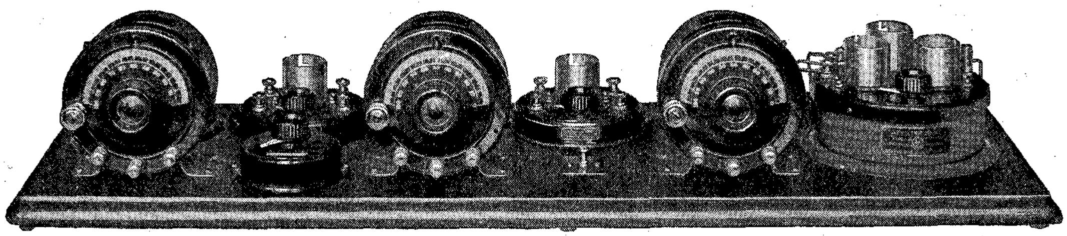
One extension of the sport into a wider field is pointed out by a correspondent of the New York *World*. The game, it appears, is spreading, along professional lines, throughout the Middle West. In fact, says the writer, Louis G. de Armand, of Davenport, Iowa, throughout a large section of the country professional football now attracts nearly as many people as does the college variety. The writer comments:

> College football, as some of us first discovered it, was an exclusive pastime for the elect. For us to journey across Chicago and pay the staggering price (?) of $2 for a seat to see Chicago and Pennsylvania (or Michigan) battle, and view the colorful flowered girls and nosed men as they yelled themselves hoarse was an event.
>
> There are millions who read of these gala affairs, and for a long time they hated the "rich" who could get away Saturdays to attend them. As time drifted on from those days, we have seen the more fortunate "do so much" for the "less fortunate" until within the last few years the "less fortunate" has assumed many of the practises and antics of the first group, even to taking up football.
>
> To-day from the eastern line of Ohio to the Missouri River professional football attracts nearly as many people as does college football.
>
> The psychology of the movement may be illustrated by what happened in Pine Village (or some similarly remote spot in Indiana). Here the *homo bucolicus* refused to be thwarted in its pleasures. Football rules were in book form and were for sale without restrictions. The boys decided to open a course in football. In the spring they entered training by following plows over forty-acre patches. During

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

ATWATER KENT

RADIO EQUIPMENT

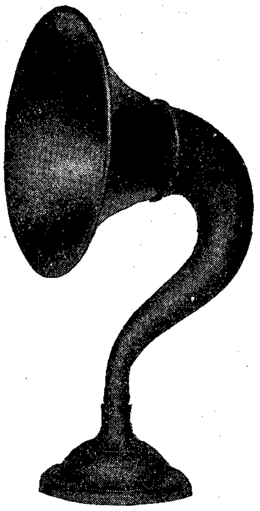


The Atwater Kent Model 10 Receiving Set
Once the dial positions have been noted on this set a desired broadcasting station can be tuned in at will. It gives unusual selectivity and volume.

ATWATER KENT Receiving Sets are a truly remarkable achievement, embracing many new developments in radio reception. Their wide range of operation; the volume and clearness of tones obtained from distant points, together with the ease with which desired broadcasting stations can be tuned in are the high points of performance.

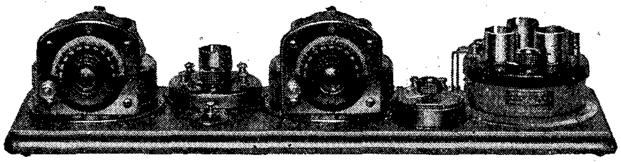
The infinite care observed in every detail of the design and manufacture of ATWATER KENT Radio Instruments assures uninterrupted satisfaction over a long period.

ATWATER KENT Radio Equipment includes complete sets and every instrument necessary for the assembling of complete sets from tuning unit to loud speaker.

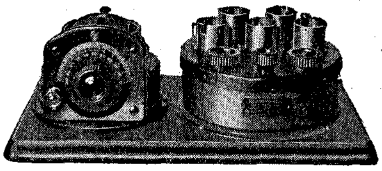


Atwater Kent Loud Speaker
The ATWATER KENT Loud Speaker will give you a new conception of clear reproduction and tonal fidelity. It is the result of painstaking research—of many models, and almost endless tests and experiments.

Literature describing the entire line of Atwater Kent Radio Sets and Parts sent on request



Model 9 Receiving Set
This is an easily operated, highly efficient receiving set which gives excellent loud speaker performance on distant broadcast.



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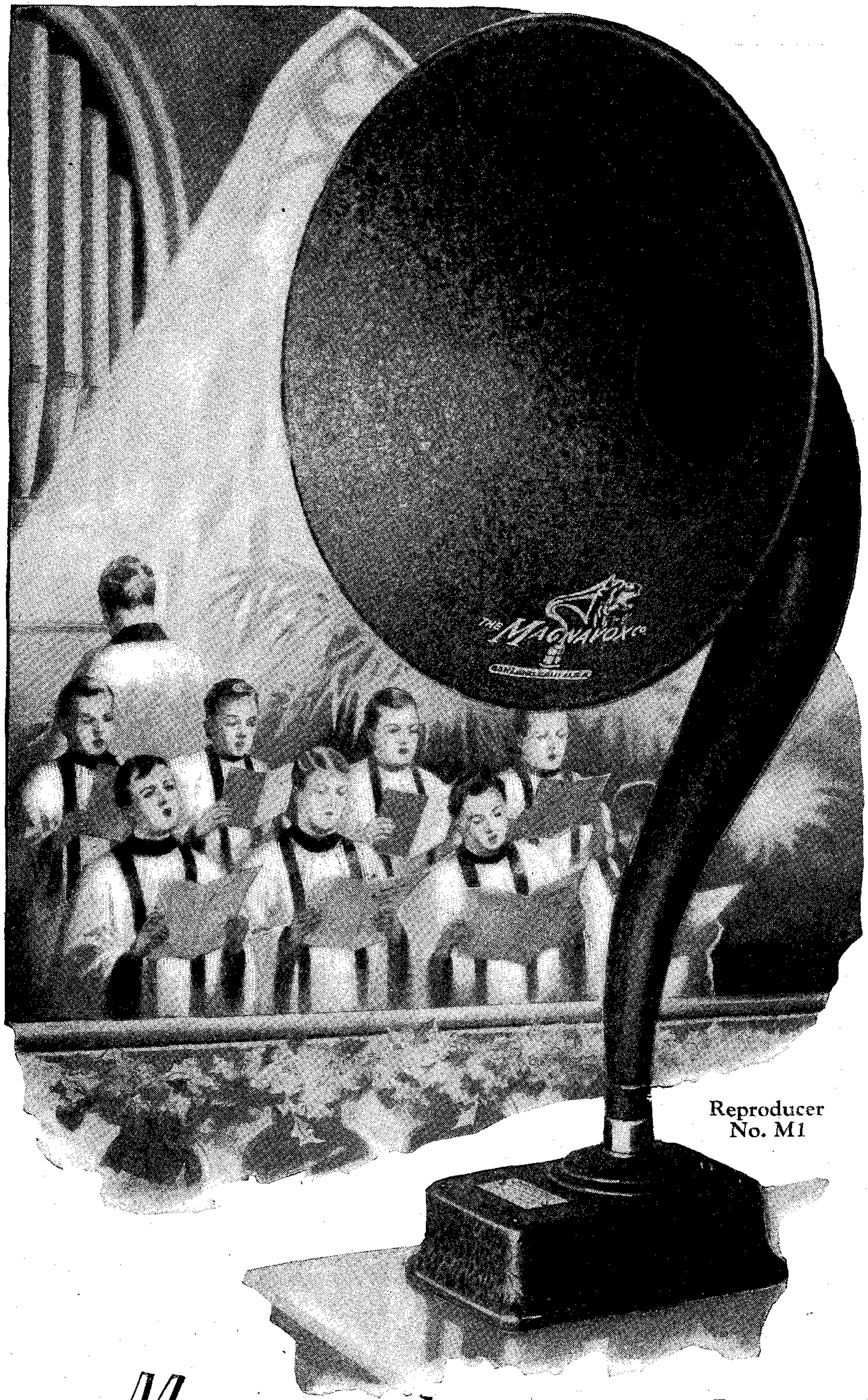

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

the summer the sun hardened their shoulders and browned their calves. By September they were ready for the fray.

For five years there wasn't a team on the map that could score on or beat these cabbage-eating hyenas. Of course yells were devised by the younger element. Thousands of ruralites would drive fifty miles to see Pine Village wallop other professionals. It was the usual to see a team of heavyweights trot out, take one look at the giants of the sand-dunes, then guffaw. The first scrimmage gave the crowd its chance to laugh. That line was impregnable, and the word is not misused in this sense. Those yokels just stood still and let the opposing teams wear themselves out. Of course it was crude football, but crudity is not confined to professionalism.

To-day in the hinterlands "goose-grease" kings and "ladle" princes fit out and finance professional teams as a method of acquiring publicity. In the language of the knot-hole bleacherites these Sunday games "go big." The girls wear ribbons, yells are concocted, and cheer-leaders cut up before the throngs. "Ain't we got fun," in a democracy intended originally as a republic, is the privilege of footballists as well as wearers of silk shirts.

College football is pretty well systematized and highly organized. The old college spirit is left to trained cheer-leaders. Professional football is a natural result of an exuberant democracy.

The popularity of the game, particularly the interest it creates as played in the large Eastern universities, inspires an editorial writer of the New York *Tribune* to perpetrate some lines of gently ironical humor. Under the headline "Give Football a Chance," he writes:

Regretting that the only honors prized by college students were those gained in debating, mathematics, the classics and the like, a writer in *Harper's Weekly* of August 1, 1857, tossed off this daring thought: "That game of football which, we are happy to say, is not yet extinct ought to be a matter of as much concern as the Greek or mathematical prize." Would it not be well, after all these years, to consider the old-timer's suggestion seriously?

It is really an indictment of our system of college education that faculties have given students so little opportunity for physical expression, but have permitted them to over-indulge their craving for scholastic achievement. We see halls crowded for oratorical contests, standing-room only when a work of Sophocles is performed by the dramatic club, and feverish competition for the honor of delivering a Latin salutatory. A new reading of Horace or a foot-note to Andocides is the talk of the campus. The winner of the "math" prize is carried to Prexy's house on the shoulders of his cheering classmates. Straight A men are absurdly lionized at banquets.

And meanwhile football is slighted. No provision whatever is made for the sport, no field set aside for it, no encouragement for the players by their college mates on the rare occasions when the team is permitted to meet that of a rival institution. The newspapers devote columns to the Yale and Princeton debates and present adequate summaries of the senior orations. Goals and touchdowns they seem to consider negligible.

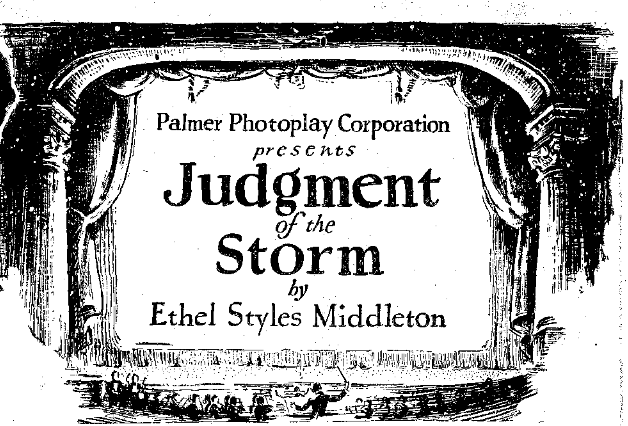
Is not this a one-sided view to take of education? Is it fair to bestow adulation on the wearer of the Phi Beta Kappa key and never say a word in praise of the Yale half-back who scored on Princeton? If football received a little more notice, it might take a firm hold on college life. Give the players a smooth field and a few benches and the game would soon attract spectators.

HOW WILL AMERICA RANK IN THE NEXT OLYMPIC GAMES?

"AT the top," is the verdict of Charles W. Paddock, of the University of Southern California, with a sprinting record or two to his credit, as well as some experience as a sports writer. The competition will be keener than ever, he believes, when the athletes of the world get together in Paris next summer, but America will send over a somewhat better group of point winners than has ever gone abroad before, and, he concludes, "America should win again." His commentary runs, in *Sporting Life* (New York):

> In track athletics, as in most anything else, the past gages the future. The coming cinderpath events in the months ahead have already cast their shadows before them, through the many achievements of the champions during the last year. What will happen throughout the country in records and performances and the strength of America's next Olympic team can be largely foretold by a glance at the performances in the national championships of last September. Strength and weakness were both displayed, and fortunately the former to a much greater extent than the latter. One of the keenest disappointments, for those who are on the lookout for new material to take the place of the old, occurred in the sprints. Both the 100- and 220-yard distances were captured by Loren Murchison, of the Newark Athletic Club. "Murch" was running as well as ever he did, and is indeed no mean performer, as his record through the years will show. But at best Loren Murchison is a ten-second man. Indeed, this is all he ever claimed to be.
>
> All of us had been hearing so much about a new crop of sprinters, such as Hussey, Goodwillie, Lovejoy, Bowman and Wilson, who were claimed to be much better than even-time runners, that their failure to wrest the victory from that little old veteran "Murch" rather came as a jolt. Perhaps these men will have their day later on. But for the year ahead it appears as tho they must continue in the rôle of understudies for the old-timers.
>
> This diminutive Hercules has staged a wonderful comeback. He was never better, and yet he has been running in high-class competition for more than seven years. Few cinderpath stars last so long. Murchison, tho he will never be a record-breaker, nevertheless combines skill and speed and experience to a wonderful degree, and has beaten many a faster man who was dependent upon natural ability alone for success.
>
> When Murchison won the national championship in both distances, he again established American supremacy quite well. The only foreign runners to question it are [illegible]

Mrs. Ethel Styles Middleton
Pittsburgh housewife, author of the original screen play, "Judgment of the Storm."



Here's the Picture Millions Await!

—created by an obscure housewife

THIS is the story of a remarkable new photoplay conceived by the wife of a factory foreman, and produced under a revolutionary policy.

"Judgment of the Storm" is drama of the people, by one of the people, for the people. It is rooted in the fertile soil of everyday life.

Millions await this advance guard in the national movement inaugurated by its producers to open wide the studio gates to undiscovered creative genius. It symbolizes the realization of an ambition shared by millions, to find self-expression through the universal medium, the motion picture screen.

It is the first of the most talked of series of pictures ever announced by a producer. Mrs. Middleton's story was created directly for the screen, but it is drama so gripping that Doubleday Page & Company have *written a novel from the scenario,* which will be on sale in book shops wherever the picture is shown—exactly as the late Emerson Hough wrote his novel, "The Covered Wagon," from the scenario of that title which he first conceived for the screen.

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Lucille Ricksen
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Claire McDowell
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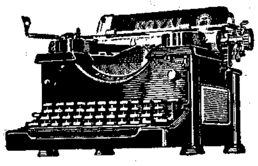


SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of England; Carr, of Australia; and a German who is not eligible for Olympic competition because of his nationality. This latter recently defeated the "unbeatable" Carr, but later was whipt by the Anzac star. Kirksey conquered Carr at every start this time last year in New Zealand. Mourlon has fallen before Abrams, and the latter has been beaten by Edwards. Murchison recently disgraced Edwards by the distance he bested him at the Wilco Games in the Yankee Stadium, at New York City. Yes, as far as the sprints are concerned, America seems perfectly safe for the Olympics, with Murchison in the East and Kirksey in the West, and both of them having a speedy supporting cast.

Tho America was a bit weak in the high hurdles in 1920 at the Antwerp Olympics, she does not expect to be in such a position at Paris. Karl Anderson, of the Illinois A. C., leads all competitors at present. But he is closely prest by Barkes, of the United States Military Academy, who recently registered 14 4-5 seconds; Otto Anderson, of the University of Southern California, who was a youngster on the '20 team; Kauffman, of Penn State; George Krogness, of the Olympic Club; DeHart Hubbard, of Michigan, and Johnson, of Illinois. These men are all close to the championship class, and it is doubtful if any of the foreign hurdlers can come between them. Earl Thomson won in '20 for Canada, with Barron and Murray following, Wilson, of New Zealand, taking the next place, and Walker Smith coming in behind Wilson. The latter is nearing the end of his active competition, and will not be expected to do much next year. So it looks like a clean sweep for the Yanks in the high hurdles.

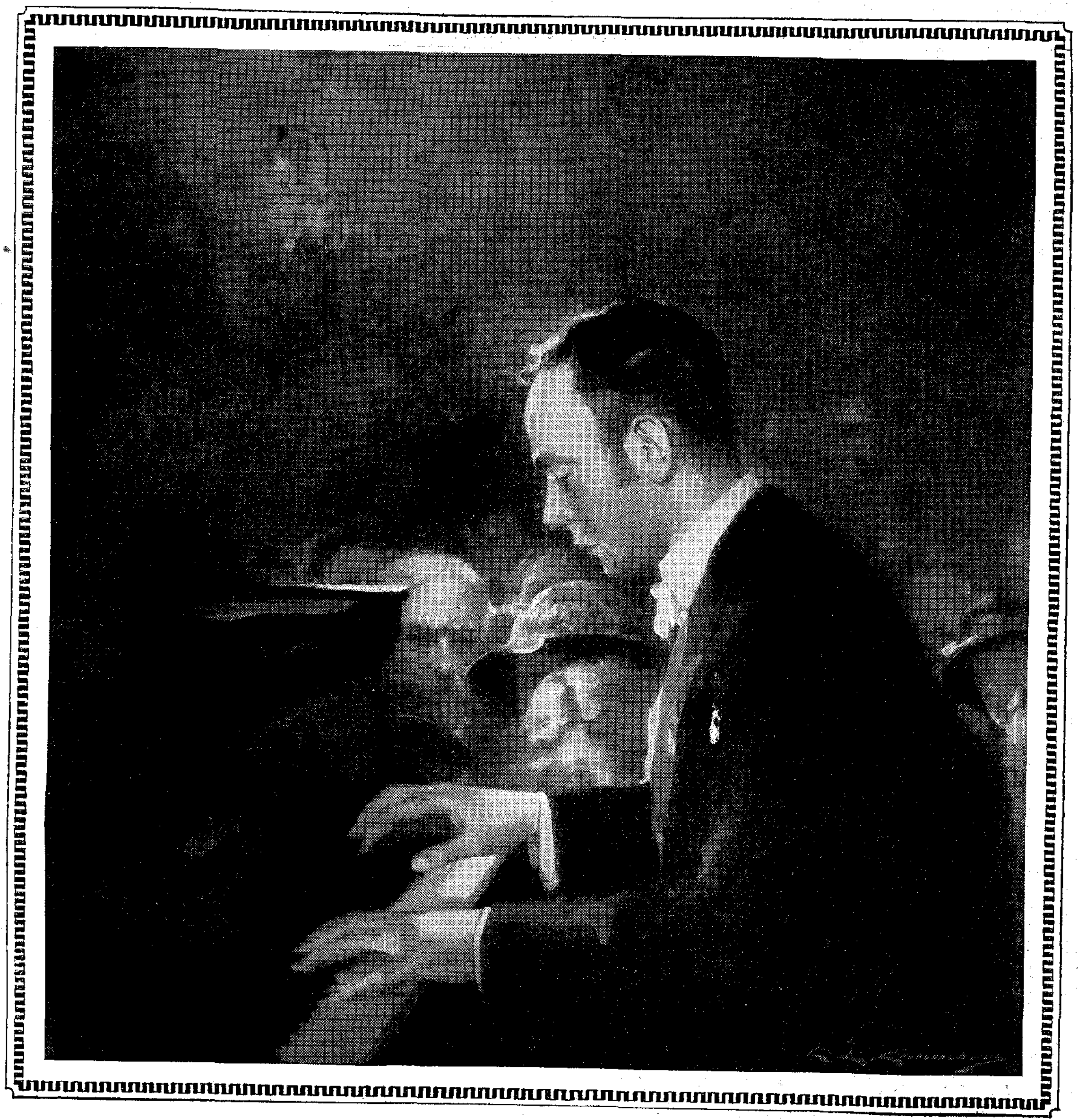
"America is stronger in the hurdles," says Paddock. She is likewise much better in the weight events. He recalls that:

Last time the 56-pound-weight event was won, and so was the hammer-throw. But first place was dropt in the discus-throw and in the shot-put. With so many of our men throwing around 48 feet, a strong bid will be made to capture premier honors here, while the discus finds three men throwing the platter a much longer distance than the Finn veteran who won in '20 was able to do. Houser, Lieb, Pope and Anderson make up a quartet hard indeed for any nation to defeat, while the 56-pound-weight event and the hammer-throw are both strengthened by the coming of Tootell, the new national champion in the last-named event.

The jumps are stronger, with DeHart Hubbard, of Michigan, still improving in the broad and in the hop, step and jump. No one is quite in his class in the broad jump, tho Gourdin, LeGendre, Geist, Merchant, of California, and one or two others will be on hand to help in these two events next year.

LeRoy Brown continues to look wonderful in the high jump, while Alberts, of Illinois; Murphy, of Notre Dame; Landon, of the New York A. C.; Cory, of Southern California, and Argue, of Occidental College, all have a good chance not only to make the team, but to help in scoring Olympic points as well.

America will put up just the same kind of a fight in the pole-vault, javelin-throw,



Levitzki at his Steinway, Carnegie Hall, New York

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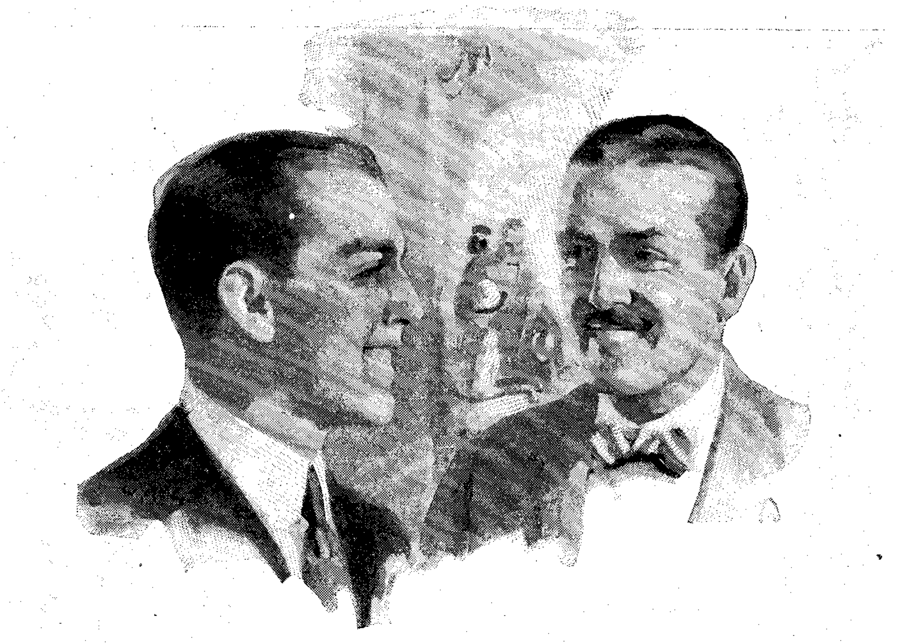

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If You See Teeth You Envy

The glistening teeth you see everywhere now are due to a cause you should know. This offers you a test. Ten days will show you what this method means to you.

Leading dentists the world over advise this method now. Millions of homes employ it. Will you not learn the reasons?

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Dental science has now found two effective ways to fight film. One disintegrates the film at all stages of formation. One removes it without harmful scouring.

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Pepsodent also aids in a necessary fight against starch and acids. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, there to neutralize mouth acids. It multiplies the starch digestant in saliva, there to digest starch deposits of teeth.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

at Paris. Foss will be replaced by Myer, with the same strong alternate group in the vaulting event. The javelin records have gone up a few feet, but still do not compare favorably with Swedish and Finn records. America certainly can do no worse than last time, however.

The events include all the distances, with the 800 meters thrown in for good measure; and the 400-meter hurdles. This latter event was one of the strongest cards for this country last time. But of those four men who made it so strong, Loomis, Norton, Daggs and Desch, only one seems to be lingering on, and that is Johnny Norton, of San Francisco, the oldest of the lot. He probably will be of small use by next season. Unless Brookins, of Iowa, turns 400-meter hurdler (and there is a strong chance of this, as the Olympics do not have the low-hurdle event), the Yankee chances for victory will be greatly diminished. Brookins, the new world's champion in the 220-yard sticks, should be able to win the longer race, however. Our distance men are Joie Ray, Watson, of Kansas; Alan Helffrick and Johnson, of Birmingham. Ray might come through in the 1,500- or 5,000-meter event, while Watson looks good in the 800 meters.

Take it all in all, America looks better than ever before for the Olympics of '24 and, tho the competition should prove much harder, America should win again. The coming season will be filled with interesting events and achievements for the enthusiastic cinderpath fan.

MUNICIPAL GOLF-COURSES THAT PAY THEIR OWN WAY

MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul may be famous for their parks, their title as the "Twin Capitals of the Great Northwest Kingdom," their flour, their agriculture, and Magnus Johnson; but have you heard, asks G. B. Arthur, a golfing enthusiast, about their public golf-courses? Their other claims to fame may be important, admits Mr. Arthur, but "their municipal golf is a fitting criterion of their genius." Here, goes on Mr. Arthur enthusiastically "is the best presentation of municipal golf that I have seen anywhere, as well as an excellent example of a city searching intelligently for the best means and methods for developing recreational facilities for all classes of people." He comments and describes further in *The Golfers Magazine* (New York):

> There are three 18-hole courses laid out on rolling land and kept in perfect condition; a golf club on each course; and a clubhouse on one of them which is as good as may be found at many private clubs. All three courses are self-sustaining.
>
> The Glenwood course in Minneapolis was started in 1916 with nine holes, and enlarged to eighteen a couple of years later, at a cost to the city of $20,000 to $25,000. The players told me that the first nine holes were fairly sporty, while the last nine were flat, but I would say that the first nine is a paradise for angora goats, while the second nine is flat enough to foster a little enthusiasm for the game.

Not that there is anything objectionable in the first nine holes, for they are surely a test of skill and a fair rival for the Forest Park course in St. Louis and the Rock Creek Park course in Washington, D. C.

It is a beautiful place, and the artist who planned the course made the most of his opportunities. Number 1, 375 yards, drives off over a flat foreground to a sharp ascent, and the behavior of a ball at the foot of the hill is a revelation. Few stay in the center of the fairway for a good approach, for the sidewise slope curves the ball down into the rough. On the high side there are trees and more rough to defeat an attempt to play to the left in safety. A tall white post behind the green on top of the hill gives a line for the approach shot, for the green itself is completely out of sight.

Some holes cross the gullies, while others shoot the gullies to their heads, with a portage at the top to the next tee. But on the second nine holes there is little timber, and more open space with roll enough to satisfy the average player.

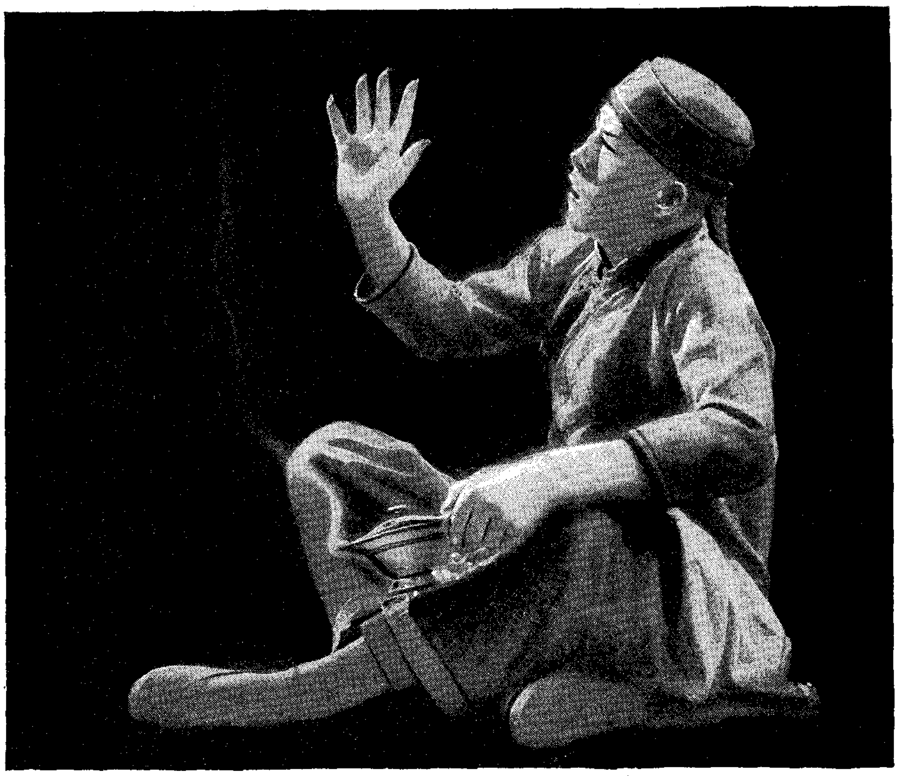
Tom Comer has been professional here for two years, after spending three years at Columbia. He hung up a record on the Glenwood course when he played four consecutive rounds in 69, and one round in 70, within 10 days.

Here at Glenwood is a clubhouse built against a hill, and it is laid up most tastefully in broken field-stone. But the interior is even prettier than the outside. The first floor is given over to locker-rooms, appointed in the most thoughtful manner, and with every consideration for comfort and convenience. I was well satisfied with this for a public golf field-house, and I followed Hardy Feichtinger, President of the Glenwood Golf Club, up the stairs with no great expectations.

We topped the stairway in one of the most beautiful Gothic living-rooms that can be imagined, and no photograph could do its proportions and its artistry justice. The peaked, timber-trussed roof, and the roughly paneled sides, are all in dark-stained wood such as oak, and in that space of possibly 1,200 square feet you feel that you have come into the hall of an ancient English country-house. An antique chest of oak, all blackened, and banded, and spiked with wrought-iron, boasting a longer history than the United States, now conceals under its old lid the long wood for the open fireplace. Two tables which have lived some three hundred years on this earth are spread with reading matter, and Windsor chairs, andirons, and similar things, round out the impression of long and useful service.

Stepping out of the fourteenth century, you come to a delightfully bright and shining café adjoining, in which the city will serve you an excellent meal at a very moderate price, and when you have finished you can ensconce yourself in a great wicker chair on the broad second-floor veranda overlooking the starting-booth, just down over the slope to the left; near, yet delightfully quiet and restful.

In this clubhouse, and on the course, there is the same atmosphere that you find around private clubs of moderate size. While there are many people about, and no let-up in the starting-off, there is a spirit of quiet, refinement and courtesy which is regrettably lacking in most places where we go for public golf. In such a place as this the traditions of the game are just as safe as in a private club, for I did not hear a single argument, either around the starting-place or on the course, and there was an air of considerate



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To place at your disposal the specialized knowledge essential to the answering of that question, we maintain an engineering department which for over 30 years has been the recognized headquarters of the science of light control. Write us and we shall advise you fully about your lighting problem; or, we shall send you any of the booklets mentioned in the coupon—without charge.

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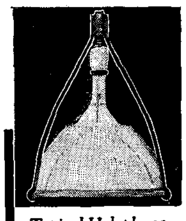

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

appreciation of the rights of every person who desired to play.

Each of the three clubs has about two hundred members, continues G. B. Arthur, and the dues are $2 a year. One outstanding principle of the administration in both St. Paul and Minneapolis is "that the courses must pay their way—and do." He goes on:

This is stated for Minneapolis in a very comprehensive way by Mrs. Armatage, as follows: "Golf is almost entirely an adult sport, and because of that fact the maintenance of the grounds should come out of the pockets of the players almost entirely. We do not approve of young boys and girls adopting golf as their major sport, therefore do not feel it necessary to offer this recreation free. The taxes of the parents pay for their sports, in fact all park board activities. Most of these are of small expense, as compared with golf. If one chooses the most expensive sport they should be willing to contribute a small sum toward the maintenance."

Mr. Wenzel, Commissioner in St. Paul, backs this up with "A charge of twenty cents per game is made, which is used toward maintaining and improving the course, which makes it self-sustaining, without any charge to the taxpayer."

And Mr. Edmunds, President of Phalen Park Golf Club, pins the tail on the right part of the donkey's anatomy when he observes that public courses do pay their way, but the dividends are not always to the courses.

Wouldn't any park officials listen if course clubs proposed a slight increase in the charge for playing, to build a sinking fund for more courses and better courses? And when they were assured of helpful, constructive cooperation, wouldn't they see that the club could effectively share the administration of the course in some degree, or at least aid by presenting the views of the organized players?

An example of business-like administration is found at Glenwood, where the $70,000 which went into the clubhouse is being paid off over a term of ten years out of proceeds from the course. And another example is Columbia, where there is $18,000 in the clubhouse fund already. And the new courses will be built with proceeds from the two existing courses.

The popularity of these three courses is attested by the number of players starting, and will serve to introduce a subject which must interest every devotee of golf whether he plays the public courses or not, for it is vitally pertinent to the fullest and most favorable development of golf as a national recreation. The Twin Cities are not worse than other places, so their figures will be used as a starting-point with no reflection upon them whatever.

Here at Glenwood they had 43,700 starters up to July 1, of this year, and 63,700 last year. The largest number on any one day was 637. They have 225 playing days. At Phalen Park in 1920 there were 33,343 starters, and they expect to have 45,000 this year. In July of this year there were 7,989. Over at Columbia they had 53,692 starters last year, and it was then a nine-hole course. The biggest day on this course was 600 starters. They had 37,499 starters up to September 2 of this year.

The statistics from eight large cities show that the largest days for each of them totals 5,438, with an average of 679; all on 18-hole courses.

"DON'T DROP YOUR SPORTS—IT'S DANGEROUS"

THERE was once a man who weighed 200 pounds, but he lost 15,000 pounds, and at the end of that time he weighed just 25 pounds more than when he began to take off weight. This may seem like a most remarkable paradox or puzzle, admits Dr. Henry Smith Williams, who is responsible for the truth of the statement as presented above, but, in reality, "it was a thoroughly concrete case and not at all unusual." To be specific, seven and one-half tons of weight were removed from a body that originally weighed 200 pounds—with the result that the body then weighed 225 pounds. The problem is important, says the doctor, because its terms are comparatively common, and it has a meaning for a good many men who are passing into middle age. The incident that presented the problem, and its meaning to him, says Dr. Williams, writing in *Strength* (New York), was this:

Over in the gymnasium I chanced to run across an acquaintance with whom I used to wrestle and play handball years ago, but whom I had not seen for a long time. After we had exchanged the usual banalities, he remarked rather ruefully: "The truth is, I weigh more to-day than I ever weighed in my life. In the old days I used to tip the beam at about two hundred. Now it's two twenty-five. But of course I always did tend to put on weight. Month after month I used to come to the gym and take off about six or seven pounds a day—and put it on again before the next day. Nothing but steady work kept me down."

And then, after a moment's pause, he made the curious observation that I am using here as a text. "Do you know," he observed, with a deprecatory grin, "I once made a calculation that showed I had taken off in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand pounds in gymnasium work—and to-day I am twenty-five pounds heavier than when I started."

At this another stout man who was standing within earshot—we were in the hot-room, getting ready for the cold shower—looked up, startled, and exclaimed: "Fifteen thousand pounds! Seven tons of fat worked off, and twenty-five pounds gained in the process. Gee! What's the use?"

"No use at all," replied the original speaker. "That was why I quit. I just dropt in here to-day for a shower-bath. I haven't been on the mat or played a game of handball or any other kind of game for several years. Enough was enough." At this point I felt called upon to offer a little free advice.

"Do you realize," I said, "that in stopping exercise at your age, after years of training, you are making a very dangerous experiment?"

The remark met the usual—and deserved—fate of volunteered advice. It was frankly ridiculed. The stout man assured me that he is just as well to-day as he was

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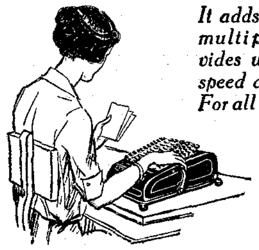

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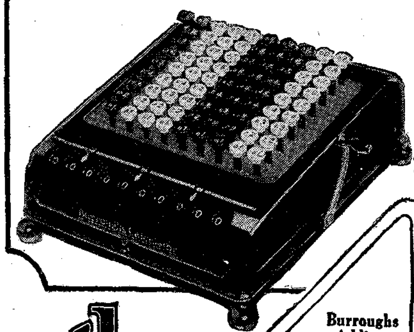

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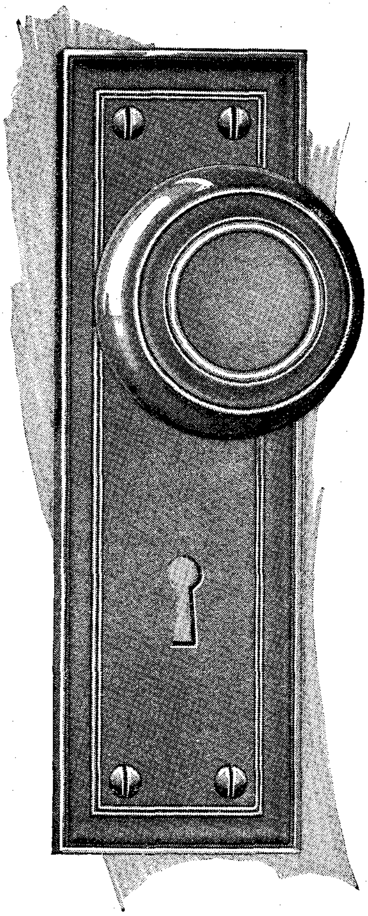

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

when he used to exercise strenuously. "Danger!" he scoffed. "Where is the danger?"

By way of emphasis, I poked a finger into the roll of fat about his mid-section. "Right there is the danger," I said.

But this only evoked a laughing: "Nonsense. What's the harm in a few pounds of fat, if you don't mind not looking pretty?"

By this time we were ready for the shower, and the talk got no further. But as I came from the gymnasium, I found myself cogitating my friend's graphic formula about losing the fifteen thousand pounds. That I was so doing is tribute to the power of a picturesque presentation of the simplest truth. For, as I have already suggested, there is nothing in the least anomalous about the fact connoted. Every man who has gone long to a gymnasium, or has elsewhere indulged in vigorous athletics, has "taken off" a few tons, more or less, of weight, in the sense in which my friend used the phrase.

The man of seventy, in reminiscent mood, may find it a rather curious reflection that at least fifty tons of matter—perhaps a hundred tons—that was once a part of his own body is now disseminated into the air and percolated into the oceans and absorbed into the earth in endless transmutations, world-wide in distribution, part and parcel of the intimate structure of our planet, and far less destructible than the solar system. Whatever the destiny of the part of us called mind or spirit, there is no possible question as to man's physical immortality. His body has the permanency of matter itself.

When he told his somewhat obese friend that it was dangerous for him to stop exercising, continues Dr. Williams:

He did not take the comment seriously, and so was not impressed. Yet I meant precisely what I said, and experience justifies my estimate. To stop exercising (to a reasonable amount) in middle life, particularly when one has earlier been athletic, *is* dangerous. And, holding specifically to our text, it is peculiarly dangerous to stop the athletic sports to which you have been accustomed, because you are pretty certain thereafter to take an inadequate amount of exercise. Mere calisthenics, however camouflaged, do not usually appeal to the man who has been accustomed to get his exercise through competitive games.

But let us now fortify the assertion that inaction later in life is hazardous, by explaining just why it is hazardous. To make the explanation clear, almost to the point of the self-evident, it is only necessary to recall just what exercise (and in particular the pleasurable exercise gained through sports) does to benefit the bodily mechanism.

What it does is to stimulate nutrition in the most general sense of the word—technically stated, to promote healthful metabolism. In effect, exercise puts the bellows on the bodily fires. It stimulates the chemical activities of every cell in the organism. It promotes digestion, assimilation, and the elimination of waste products. In very general terms, that brief statement covers the case. But the difference implied between faulty and normal metabolism connotes also the difference between susceptibility to disease and immunity; the difference between early senescence and decay and normal longevity.

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Ergo, when you give up sports, you abandon a health-giving practise for which there s no adequate substitute. Therefore it is dangerous to give up the sports.—Q. E. D.

That sounds like the end of the disussion; and so it might be were it not that he general proposition which bridged us o the conclusion may advantageously be itself examined in brief detail, for the sake f clearer understanding. Exercise, we ave said, promotes nutrition. But *how* oes it accomplish this very notable feat?

To answer that question fully would be o write a treatise on physiology. But ortunately an inkling of the answer suffiienlly detailed for our present purpose. may be gained from a briefer presentation f essentials.

First and foremost is the fact that exercise implies muscular activity, and that the ontraction of muscles necessarily quickens he flow of blood in the veins in the direcon of the heart—for the familiar reason hat the veins have valves that prevent reversal of the current. The contracting muscle simply squeezes the vein, and forces he blood out of it, on the simplest possible f mechanical principles.

What then? Why, the blood thus hured forward is forced into the right auricle nd ventricle of the heart, and that organ must instantly respond by more rapid and orcible beating, else it would be disasously engorged. So the blood is forceumped through the lungs, and back to the ft auricle and ventricle of the heart, and ut through the arterial system, and hrough the capillaries back to the veins gain; there to be further hurried on by the ontinuously contracting muscles.

Very soon the entire volume of the blood s making the double circuit of the arterial nd venous systems at greatly increased peed. There is need of this unwonted ctivity, points out Dr. Williams, beause—

> Muscular action, which inaugurated the hange, is accompanied by, or conditioned n, increased cellular activity, which implies increased consumption of oxygen and ther nutrients and increased output of arbonic acid gas and other waste products. t is absolutely essential that the carbonic cid gas should be almost instantly liberted from the body through the lungs, and hat an enhanced supply of oxygen should ake its place. The exchange, as every one nows, determines the tangible difference etween venous and arterial blood.
>
> The other waste products of cellular ctivity, notable among them urea, are ot eliminated with quite such breathless elerity, but they must be none the less urely removed; and the organs that acomplish such removal, notably skin and idneys, are correspondingly stimulated o full healthful action—where perhaps hey had been sluggish to the point of marked inefficiency.
>
> The flushed skin tends to take on the ermanent glow of health, where perhaps t had been dry and scaly or, on the other and, unduly moist and pimply. The lushed kidney tends to assume normal owers of elimination of salts that, otherwise accumulated in the system, would ive evidence of defective metabolism, and n many instances cause or conduce to the development of tangible maladies ranging from "acidosis" and rheumatoid conditions to that painfully familiar phenomenon, the kidney stone (calculus).

Only the physician who specializes as an nternist—unless, indeed, we except also

if you live *in a* small town

you get a great deal out of life that is denied the city dweller. On the other hand, *all* city folk enjoy a blessing which most inhabitants of small towns miss.

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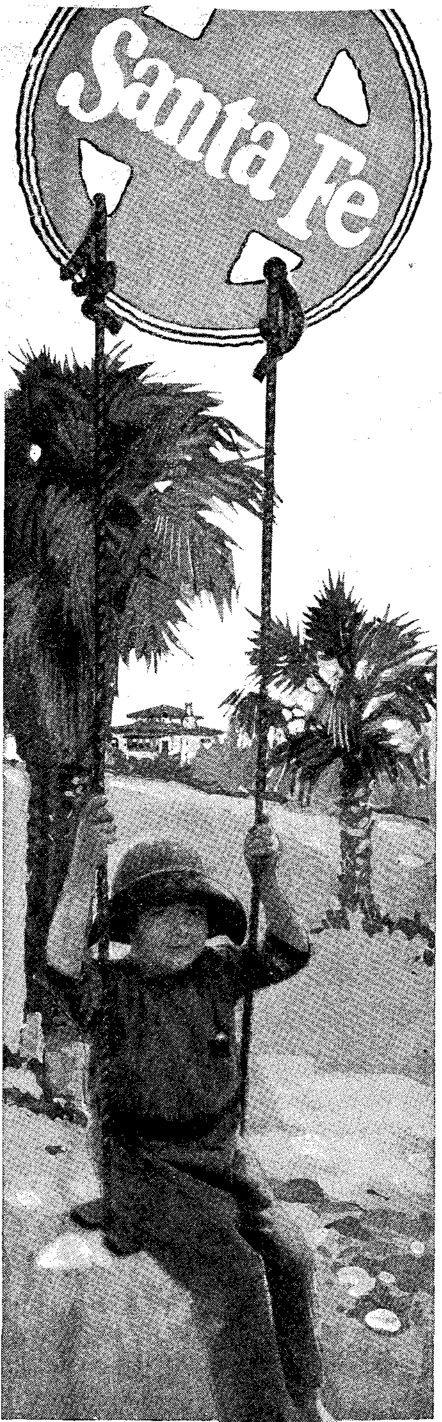

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

the wise general practitioner—can appreciate the far-reaching import of the disturbances of metabolism associated with faulty elimination of waste products. Directly or indirectly, this trail leads to most of the maladies of middle life and old age that are responsible for the death of four-fifths of the adult population.

It must not be inferred that I mean to imply that exercise, by itself, is adequate, through stimulating metabolism, to prevent or banish the major part of these maladies, but I do assert that there is no other single agent, in my opinion, that can go so far toward the accomplishment of these ends. Whether the prevention or cure is in question, the wise physician, having a disturbance of metabolism to contend with, always seeks the aid of exercise as a remedial agency. Often he finds that no other remedy is required.

Some of his own most notable triumphs in therapeutics, says the doctor, have been achieved simply by saying to a patient whose nutritional conditions were obviously defective: "Go over to George Bothner's gymnasium regularly, as I do, and stimulate your circulation on the wrestling-mat and the handball court." He continues:

But there are no blessings quite without alloy; and it may happen that improved digestion, due to exercise, may become in a measure a menace to health after exercise is discontinued. The habit of hearty eating is hard to break; but the system of a sedentary person does not require the amount of food that an active person needs; and so the person who drops his sports is likely to over-fuel his system.

Now, in place of the wholesome physiological circle which we have just examined, we see substituted a vicious circle that may encompass conditions pathological. The heart, no longer stimulated by exercise (and there is no other permissible way to stimulate it), tends to become flabby and to perform its function inefficiently. Increased corpuscle-formation is no longer stimulated, altho the excess of pabulum from the engorged digestive system puts an inordinate tax on the scavenger function of the corpuscles. The blood begins to be impoverished, and the quality of digestive and other secretions deteriorates, supplying another arc of the vicious circle.

Meantime the cells in general tend to apathy of action, through lack of vascular stimulus; and the organs of elimination no longer carry off the waste products with aforetime celerity. One tangible evidence of this is seen in the accumulation of excess quantities of fat in parts of the body where they are neither ornamental nor useful. Just what that means, in practical terms, you may readily discover by applying for life insurance in any reputable company.

The life-insurance actuary does not object to your excess supply of adipose on esthetic grounds, whether or not he may agree with the rimester that "nobody loves a fat man." His objection is based on adequate statistics which show that corpulence does not conduce to longevity—but does emphatically herald, on the contrary, a relatively early demise.

When you stop your sports, and your sluggish system begins to pad your anatomy with fat that should be burned and eliminated, you are most certainly not

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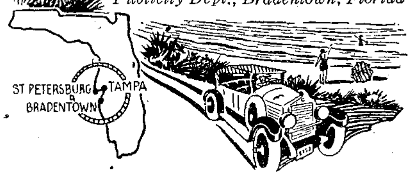

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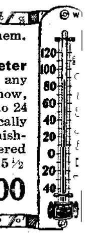

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making a bid for longevity. You are incurring the danger of which I am all along speaking—danger from preventable maladies of metabolism that spell premature death for perhaps four-fifths of the adult population.

The emaciated person may require a quite different—and usually much less vigorous—régime of exercise than that which the fat man may advantageously follow; yet it may be true for him as for the other that to drop his sports is dangerous. It may be desirable for him to change the character of his sports, however; to shift, for example, from tennis to golf, or from wrestling to handball.

But for that matter, such changes are the natural sequence of normal and health-giving activities of the average individual as he passes middle life and enters the period of "doubtful years." But it is one thing to modify your sports and quite another to drop them altogether. My present theme concerns only the latter aspect of the subject. I have not said or implied that the man of seventy should indulge in the same sports that he practised forty years earlier.

Nothing but the Truth.—EMPLOYER—"I hear you were away ill yesterday, Snooks."

SNOOKS—"Yes, sir."

EMPLOYER—"You didn't look very ill when I saw you at the races in the afternoon."

SNOOKS—"Didn't I, sir? You should have seen me after the finish of the third race."—*Toronto Goblin.*

Making Her Happy.—FRENCHMAN—"Ah, madame, your singing was zee most wonderful thing!"

HOSTESS (modestly)—"No, no, Count; the credit should go to my accompanist."

FRENCHMAN—"Quite so, madame, but zee Frenchman is always zee gentleman."—*Yale Record.*

Generous at Times.—"Republics are ungrateful," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"Sometimes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "And yet every now and then somebody gets elected to office in a way that shows a republic kin be terrible forgiving."—*Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.*

An Experiment That Failed.—LITTLE JANIE—"Mother, if baby was to swallow the goldfish, would he be able to swim like one?"

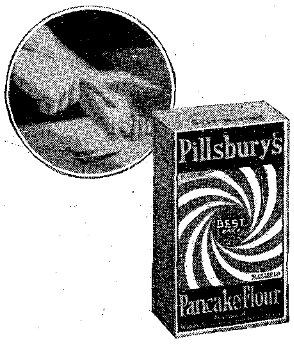
MOTHER—"Oh, my heavens, no, child. They'd kill him."

"But they didn't."—*Phoenix.*

Ready to Compromise.—EMPLOYER—(sternly)—"There are two quarters missing from my desk, and only you and I have a key. What about it?"

OFFICE-BOY—"Well, sir, let's pay a quarter each and say nothing about it."—*London Answers.*

The Kind You've Always Bought.—A slate quarry of unlimited resources has been discovered in Cornwall. It looks as if the coal supply in this country is assured.—*Punch (London).*



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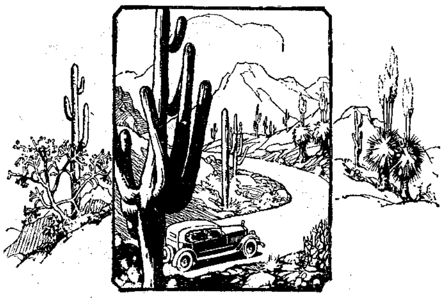

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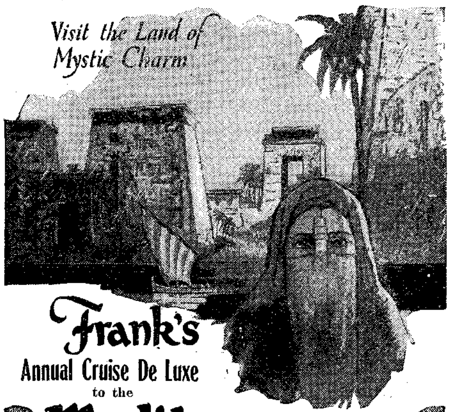
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

DAMAGE TO ROADS FROM SNOW-REMOVAL

THE extension of what are practically city pavements far into the country, and their use for all-year-round heavy traffic, often running on schedule, makes snow-removal necessary. This is being accomplished in all sorts of ways, sometimes by the public authorities and sometimes by the carriers themselves. Practise must be standardized after thorough study of effects, we are told editorially by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). The one certainty at present, this paper thinks, is that some methods used are hurting the highways. Systematic study of damages to paved roads from snowfall and removal of snow has not proceeded far, we are told. Observation indicates, however, that the effects of snow are more varied and their causes more complex than first assumptions would indicate. There is more for consideration than normal frost action. We read:

> Frost damages are not novelties to highway engineers, but year-around traffic, heavy loads and snow-removal, which formerly did not have to be considered, are now common conditions. Altogether there is before highway engineers a largely new problem of road maintenance as affected by snowfall.
>
> Heavy truck traffic has increased the destruction of road surfaces by frost, and the injuries are different when the road is kept clear of snow and when it is untouched or partially cleared.
>
> Winter freight haulage by motor truck and winter passenger transportation by motor bus must be accepted as certainties. They will extend far beyond thickly populated regions. There are to-day active bus lines in the mining regions of northern Minnesota and Michigan, and all through the rural regions of the Middle and Far West, as well as in Connecticut and Massachusetts.
>
> Where winter traffic prevails the road will be cleared of snow to provide for its movement. If the clearing is not done by State or county maintenance departments, it will be done by the carriers themselves. The bus transportation companies to-day in every State in the North have better organizations for fighting snow, and more costly and powerful units of equipment for snow removal, than have most public departments.
>
> Snow-removal means different things in different instances. It means completely cleaning the full width of the pavement, and also cleaning a path along the center of the paved surface, and again only the removal of depth enough to allow traffic to get through. If carriers do the clearing they will, unless they are controlled, carry removal only far enough to serve their purposes. Different damages to road surfaces may be expected according to the practise of snow-removal.
>
> If only a single-track path in the middle of the road is kept clear, observation indicates that two things happen: Vehicles follow the same tracks, and wear is concentrated in ruts, and the subgrade under the exposed center zone freezes differently. When the frost goes out in the spring the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pavement is hung up on a center ridge, and under heavy traffic breaks down at the sides and cracks along the crown. If all the snow is not removed down to the pavement, whether it is cleaned full width or not, the covering mat becomes rutted down to the pavement, and it is worn in grooves.

These are some of the indications of the bearing which snow-removal may have on damages to paved roads carrying heavy traffic in winter. They are enough to demonstrate that a study of road damages from snowfall and removal of snow is a profitable undertaking for highway engineers. Until the effects of snow-removal on damages to paved roads are learned, correct practises of removing snow can not be established, and they are important if commercial truck and bus lines are to continue their present snow-cleaning operations.

LEATHER EXTRAORDINARY

A SPECIAL synthetic leather, which has some quite extraordinary qualities, is used for the paneling of the Weymann automobiles at the recent Paris motor show, we are told by H. Massac Buist, writing in *The British Medical Journal* (London). For instance, in hot summer weather the car may be driven all day in scorching sun with an opening in the front windscreen only, so that the driver is protected from heat and dust, yet on getting out, tho he will find the panels bulged somewhat here and there, yet by the time he has had lunch the coachwork will have resumed its normal shape. He goes on:

> In like fashion one of these panels may be punched really hard, and a welt raised on it. But, again, after a short time search for the blister will be in vain. Rather a curious story attaches to this quality. The inventors thought that, if this material were so serviceable for coachwork, what a fortune could be made in boots! After wearing boots fashioned of this synthetic leather for a fortnight, however, and finding that they came back to their original shape every morning, so that the user had the discomfort of putting on brand-new boots every day, it was realized that this quality was rather a disadvantage than a gain. All the sliding windows of the Weymann bodies are fitted in rubber channels. This body is, in effect, resilient and free from strain. The methods of construction and the materials used enable wringing stresses to be withstood; and the rattle-free condition of the machine is permanent. This type of coachwork has other important qualities from the point of view of the medical man in that, whereas one dare not dust an ordinary body because the surface would become scratched and lose its gloss, and one has to be very particular about washing for the same reason, by contrast this type of panel can be washed or dusted, in quite an unskilled fashion, without the vehicle losing its original appearance. The cheapness enables a limousine, or saloon body, as well as the landaulette type, to be produced at a cost not exceeding 10 per cent. more than that of constructing an open touring type body, the weight being approximately three-fifths only of the weight of a body of a similar style constructed on ordinary coach-building principles. Altogether it constitutes a very notable development of prime interest to the medical man at this juncture. There is nothing experimental about it, the type having been tested over several years.

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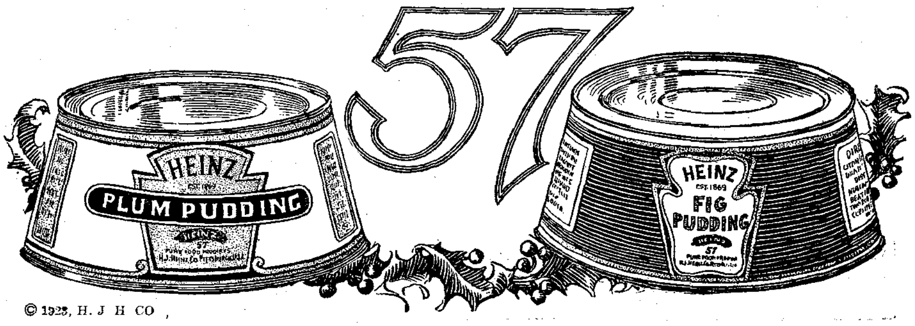

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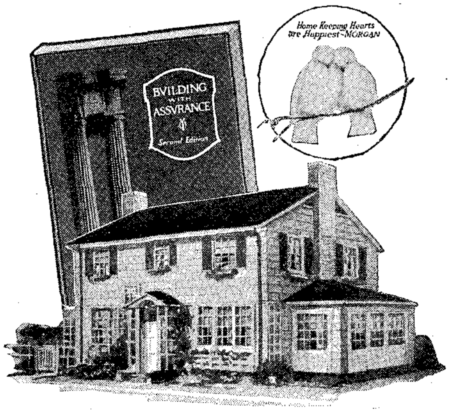

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FORGER OUTDOING THE BANK ROBBER

THE small-town bank robber with his cayuse waiting in a dark corner, or his more modern prototype who hurls a smoking automatic into the public's face and dashes off in a high-powered motor car, always has the spotlight. But the principal menace to banking, as many daily papers are now pointing out, has gone more or less unnoted in comparison, for it is the forger who takes first place this year in actual loss to the banks, and this in spite of all the modern devices intended to eliminate the "raised check."

No less than fifty million dollars was stolen from the banks last year through forgery and altered checks. This is the estimate of the protective department of the American Bankers' Association, in a recently issued statement which is receiving wide publicity. And this directly concerns everybody who does business with a bank, for, as we read in the Birmingham *Age-Herald,* "if the banks are defrauded of fifty million dollars, more than fifty millions of loss must be absorbed in their operations and calculated in their interest charges, so that in the final analysis not the banks but the patrons of the banks lose the money." "Of 363 persons arrested since August 21 through the activities of the association," says the report on forgeries as it appears in the New York *Times,* "266 were accused of forgery and 81 of hold-ups." This is the way some of these forgers work, according to the same statement:

> In the Eastern States one operator obtained signatures through the carelessness of a depositor in disposing of soiled deposit slips. With one such slip in his possession he executes a facsimile of the customer's signature to a check for a large amount. Being an expert forger he has no trouble in passing the check.
>
> Another operator's plan is to loiter about a bank awaiting the arrival of a depositor. After the customer has made his deposit the operator follows him to his office, later in the day calling upon him as the representative of a large electric light company, at the same time giving him a card listing all electrical apparatus used in the home, with the request that he check those he now has in use, and that the card be signed for the records of the company. The operator's manner is so plausible that the depositor readily signs the card, thereby furnishing the operator with just what he requires in order to successfully forge the depositor's name to checks.

The worst part of it is the obvious fact, we are told, that most of these forgeries could have been prevented. It is the average check-drawer, induced by the feeling that insurance relieves him of obligation to prevent crime, who is really the guilty party, they say. Newspapers as far separated as the Providence *Journal,* Birmingham *Age-Herald,* and Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* unite in imploring us to be a little less careless or a little less indifferent in the way we draw our checks. There are only a few simple rules, they point out, for the safeguarding of checks, and we should all know them well enough. Here are some of the rules suggested by the American Bankers' Association:

> Among the most important of these are that blank checks and canceled vouchers should be kept under lock, checks marred in drawing should be destroyed and checks should never be signed in blank. In making out checks write them either with acid-proof ink on alteration-proof check paper, starting the written amount as close as possible to the left-hand margin, filling the unused space on the line with heavy parallel lines, and leaving a minimum of space between the figures of the amount.

WOOL SHORTAGE PREDICTED

WITH a short cotton crop, hopes for cheaper clothing do not seem to be very bright, if a Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is correct in predicting a shortage of American wool and eager competition for foreign wool. To quote what this writer says on *The Tribune's* financial page:

> With the immense quantities of foreign wool being reshipped out of the Boston market, and with the territory and domestic wool being used up, there is considerable conjecture around the trade as to the percentage of the 1923 clip in the United States which is left on the market. The present year's clip is roughly estimated at 250,000,000 pounds, and some have stated that they felt that from 25 to 35 per cent. only of the domestic clip is left, with practically eight months yet before the new supply would be ready. The country has now been five months on the present clip and what was left over from 1922. Attention is called to the fact that the wools, or the bulk of the wools, which have changed hands recently have not been sold among dealers, but direct to the mills.
>
> If an average is taken of the estimates that have been mentioned, or 30 per cent., the amount unused would be but 75,000,000 pounds. At the rate wool has been consumed a wool man states that the trade would use close to 200,000,000 pounds before the new clip is available.

That the demand is not likely to let up is indicated, we read in this dispatch, by the probability that the woolen mills will continue to run well. "The statement of William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company is called to mind, when he said that 83 per cent. of his machinery was in operation." And then, "the Goodall Worsted Company of Sanford, Maine, which is a big factor in the buying of wool, is putting its mills on full time again." And foreign wools are higher in price, for "quotations are rising all the time in Australia, South Africa, the Continent and Bradford." This writer says of the foreign demand:

> It is interesting to note that the main support of the foreign markets is buying for mill accounts and immediate consumption. At no time since the Armistice have France, Germany and Belgium been able to get a supply for more than three or four weeks ahead of their requirements.
>
> The English wools are being taken by the Continent very consistently, and while trade in England has not been any too good there has not been an opportunity as yet to accumulate stocks for the woolen and worsted trade. With all of this consumption and activity indications are that when some real winter weather comes the demand will be so excessive that garment manufacturers and mills will not be able to supply the public as fast as they might desire.

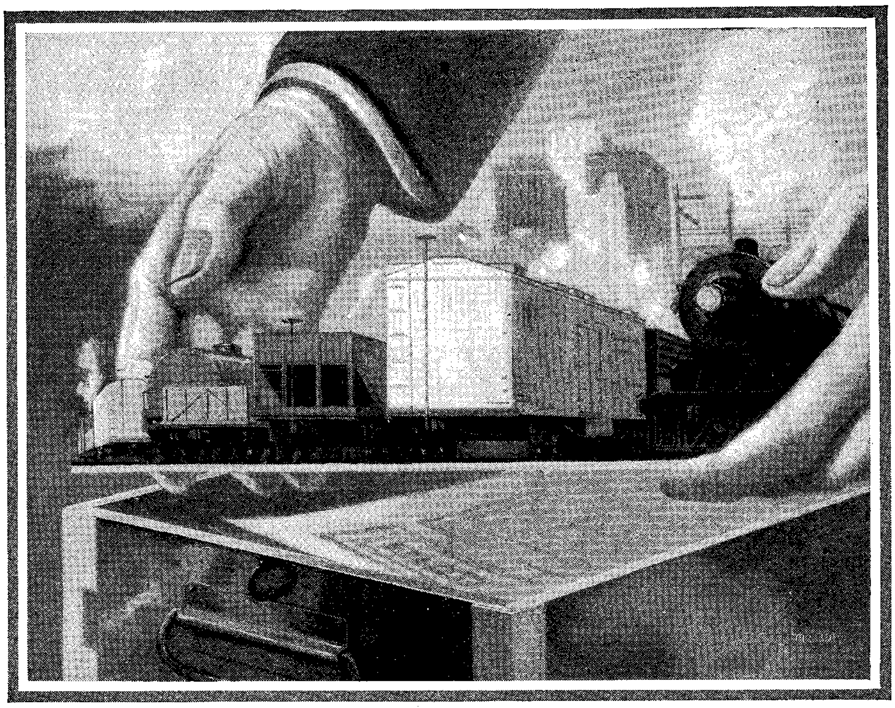
HOW DOUBLE TAXATION HURTS OUR SHIPPING AND OUR FARMERS

IF we are to have a real merchant marine, said Secretary Hoover at a recent dinner in New York, we must make it worth while for our merchants to establish themselves abroad to sell American goods and manage American ships. But as a matter of fact, despite our expanding export and import trade, the number of our merchants abroad has been decreasing. The reason is that our Government's taxation policy has been making it unprofitable for our merchants to set themselves up abroad. As the New York *World* quotes the Secretary of Commerce:

> Our own Government demands in income and corporation taxes up to 58 per cent. of the profits of our merchants resident abroad. They also pay taxes to the Government where they reside.
>
> Thus we demand that they pay double taxes. We are the only nation that does such a thing. With tax burdens even greater than ours, our competitors in the world have freed their merchants resident abroad from this double taxation.

Now this affects our farmers too, explains Mr. Hoover. Four-fifths of our agricultural exports go to Europe. European merchants, owing to credit conditions, can not help finance the crop or carry stocks in European warehouses to relieve congestion here. But—

> If our merchant firms were established in Europe, it would be possible for them to give delivery at that end and to establish short credits to their customers—all of which would relieve our farmers. But American merchants are not likely to establish in Europe and to pay two income taxes which might absorb up to 75 per cent. of their income.
>
> I wish to repeat that if we are to secure the establishment of a merchant marine we must secure dispersion of the American merchant, and our Government to-day is one of the most destructive influences in the whole matter.
>
> I do not wish to argue the theory that Americans who are engaged abroad in reproductive work should not bear their share of the national burden. I would only point out that other nations have found it uneconomic to impose this burden upon them, and that we are left in a prejudiced position.



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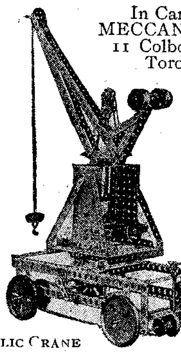
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 14.—Germany is no longer able to meet the financial drain for payment of unemployment doles in the Ruhr and Rhineland, and says she will abandon these regions to shift for themselves, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Another dispatch says that Germany has decided to repudiate the Treaty of Versailles and not to pay any more reparations.

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to William Butler Yeats, the noted Irish author, says a dispatch from Stockholm.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Manila adopts a resolution calling on Congress to revoke the Jones Law, the organic act of the Philippine Islands, and to substitute for it an enabling act, establishing the Philippines as an organized Territory of the United States.

November 15.—France notifies the Council of Ambassadors that unless the Allies agree to take unified action on the ex-Crown Prince's return to Germany and on the resumption of Allied military control in Germany she will act alone in exacting new penalties.

Prime Minister Baldwin warns the House of Commons that a breach with France over the German situation impends. A labor motion of censure of his policies is defeated, 285 to 190.

November 16.—The British and Italian Governments announce that they can not countenance seizure of any more German territory.

The food situation in Munich is reported to be worse daily. Unemployment demonstrations at Bochum and Dortmund are accompanied by pillaging, and at Limburg ten persons are wounded in fighting, following an attempt on the part of Separatists to pay for purchases with Separatist currency.

King George prorogues Parliament, and a political battle is on for the election of December 6, which will decide whether the country favors a protective tariff or continuance of free trade.

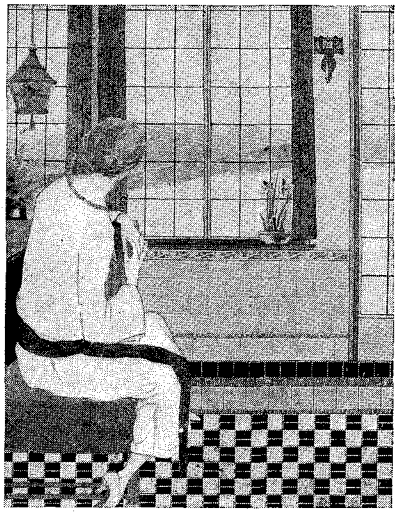
November 17.—Rioting in the Ruhr increases, and several clashes between the Separatists and loyalists occur. At a battle near Koenigswinter, near Cologne, fourteen Separatists are killed.

November 18.—Premier Poincaré announces that France will not evacuate the Ruhr or the Rhineland until Germany has executed every clause in the Treaty of Versailles, and that further penalties will be imposed unless Germany banishes the former Crown Prince and permits resumption of the activities of the Allied Military Control Commission in Germany.

The Moro outlaws, who have recently been causing disturbances in the Province of Mindanao, the Philippines, are scattered and subdued, says a dispatch from Manila.

November 19.—France yields to save the Entente, and the Allied Council of Ambassadors agree to send a joint note of protest to Germany, leaving open the question of further action if Germany fails to accede to the Allied demands.

November 20.—Police raid a Communist secret arsenal at Berlin and seize a large number of machine-guns, rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammuni-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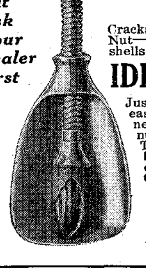
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tion, according to a dispatch from that city.

A Cologne correspondent reports that 130 Separatists were killed during the week in fighting in the Sieben Gebuerge region.

DOMESTIC

November 15.—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, and William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, are announced as candidates for the Republican and Democratic nominations for President, respectively.

The Anti-Saloon League of New York State is a political body, and as such must file with the New York Secretary of State a statement of its receipts and expenditures in connection with the primary and general elections of 1922, decides the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Capt. Robert Morris, who commanded Destroyer Division 33 on the night of the disastrous destroyer wreck on the California coast, September 8, is acquitted of charges of negligence by a general court-martial.

November 17.—President Coolidge is reported to have given his approval of Treasury plans for expansion of the Coast Guard for prevention of rum-smuggling. The plans contemplate an expenditure of $20,000,000 for new craft and additional personnel.

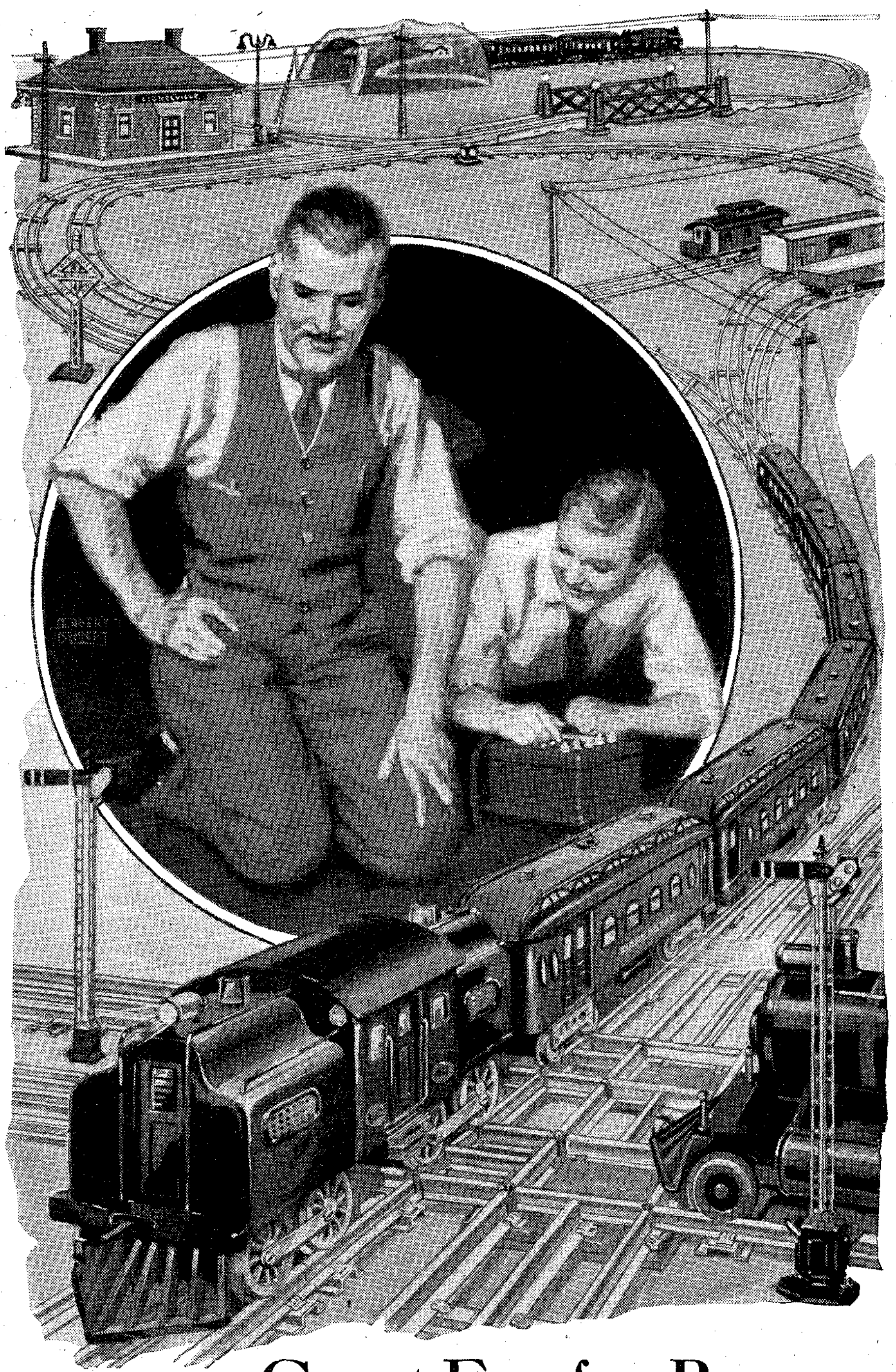
November 18.—Approximately $32,000,000 has been lent by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks to aid farmers in financing production and marketing of this year's crops, announces the Farm Loan Board.

The Panama Canal netted in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, a profit of $12,063,880 from all sources, excluding the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

BRAINS IN THEIR STOMACHS

EARTHWORMS have a memory, and may be trained, but their brains are not in their heads but in their abdomens. Prof. L. Heck of the University of Prague has announced this discovery as the result of experiments with a collection of 500, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

They were introduced into a passage shaped like a capital T and carved from a block of wood which was covered with a glass plate so that the movements of the little creatures might be observed. When they came to the junction about half of them turned one way and half the other. Then it was arranged so that those that took the left-hand passage received a mild, but presumably disagreeable electric shock. At first the worms did not know just what to make of all this, but after they had all been through the experience about 200 times, they nearly all were converted to "safety first" and took the right-hand turn. When the electrodes were then moved to the right-hand passage they learned to shift to the other after only 65 passages, evidently showing more aptitude. In the human sense, earthworms have no brains; their nervous systems consist of a series of little ganglions, or nerve centers, on the under side of the worms and connected with each other by nerve fibers. If the worms were cut in two, the fragments still showed the ability to distinguish between the safe and the unpleasant road to travel, showing that the earthworm remembers in every one of his ganglions, and is able to learn and profit by experience.



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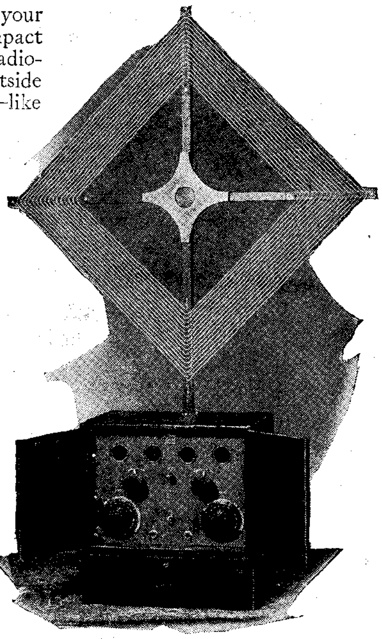

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. G. B.," Paterson, N. J.—The word *comparable* is pronounced *kom'pa-ra-bl—o* as in *not*, *a's* as in *final*.

"J. O. L.," Woodbury, Ga.—"Can you give me any information regarding the word *Cytherea?*"

Cytherea is (1) a Greek name of the goddess Venus; (2) the name of an orchid; (3) a tropical shell-fish. The word is pronounced *sith"i-ri'a*—first *i* as in *hit*, *th* as in *thin*, second *i* as in *habit*, third *i* as in *police*, and *a* as in *final*.

"H. M.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"What was the origin of the nickname *Gotham* as applied to New York City? What is a *Gothamist?*"

The term *Gotham* was first applied (1) to an old parish and village in Nottinghamshire, England, the inhabitants of which are reputed to have played the fool in order to dissuade King John from passing through their town, and thus cause themselves the expense of entertaining him. See GOTHAMIST. (2) The nickname of New York city: from alleged pretensions to wisdom of its people: first used by Irving in *Salmagundi* (1807) (3) Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places in England: popularly so called.

A *Gothamist* is a wiseacre; a person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham, a village of Nottinghamshire, England, noted in stories for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants.

"L. B.," St. Paul, Minn.—"Please tell me whether the words 'of opinion' in the common expression 'consensus of opinion' are necessary It seems to me that the idea 'of opinion' is implied in the word *consensus*."

The expression "consensus of opinion" is idiomatic, and altho sometimes condemned as unjustifiable tautology, is accepted as standard English. *Consensus* means "agreement, accord" or "the collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons." But the word is not restricted to "opinion," there may be *consensus* of evidence, force, function, opinion, thought, etc.

"R. B.," Niagara Falls, N. Y.—When the word *wind* occurs in poetry or music it is pronounced *waind—ai* as in *aisle*. In ordinary usage the word is pronounced *wind—i* as in *hit*. See Shakespeare, "As You Like It," act iii, scene 1, line 88, *et seq*.

"H. T. C.," Cleveland, O.—"Which of the following expressions is considered the better usage—'*in* the circumstances' or '*under* the circumstances'?"

Mere situation is expressed by "*in* the circumstances"; action affected is performed "*under* the circumstances."

"E. M. K.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Kindly tell us whether it is correct to say 'I am very pleased' or 'I am very surprized.' Some of us contend that it is not, that such an expression must contain the word *much*, as, 'I am very *much* pleased,' while others maintain that it is prefectly proper to omit *much*."

Excepting where a participle is used solely as an adjective it is now thought to be preferable to interpose an adverb between the participle and the word *very*; that is, "very *greatly* dissatisfied" is preferred to "very dissatisfied."

Accordingly, the expression "I am very *much* pleased" is preferable to "I am very pleased."

"J. Q. R.," Berea, Ky.—"Please inform me concerning the correct pronunciation of *Clemenceau* in English and in French."

The correct pronunciation of the French proper name *Clemenceau* is *kle"man"so'—e* as in *get*, *a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *go*. This name is not subject to modification when pronounced in English as are Paris, Boulogne, Lyon, etc.

"A. S. H.," East San Diego, Calif.—"Can you give me the name of the *carrier* in which the squaws used to strap their papooses and then suspend them from their foreheads down their backs?"

The "carrier" is variously called *papoose-frame*, *papoose-cradle*, or *papoose-board*. For illustrations of several varieties see page 1787, col. 3 of FUNK & WAGNALLS' *New Standard Dictionary*.

"C. K.," Alliance, O.—"What is the meaning of *transpontine?* In *The Cambridge History of English Literature*, vol. 5, p. 167, Marlowe's 'bombast and *transpontine* habit' are mentioned."

The word *transpontine* means, "situated across or over a bridge." The allusion may be to that part of London which is situated on the Surrey side of the Thames which in Marlowe's day was famous for its theaters.

"I. McN.," El Paso, Tex.—"(1) What, if any, authority is there for using the word *husky* to mean big and strong; lusty? (2) What authority, if any, is there for spelling the name *Marion* with an *o* instead of an *a* when applied to a girl? It seems that it should always be spelled *Marian* when applied to a girl. Of course, a name may be spelled any way the giver or owner desires, but it seems there should be the same consistency in this name as in *Francis* and *Frances*. It appears so often in print *Marion* when a girl is meant—when editors should know better if it is correct—that it seems worth while to investigate. (3) Does the description *lantern-jawed* as applied to a man mean anything, and if so, what is its origin? How would a man have to look in order to appear *lantern-jawed?* Is it merely an expression of dislike used by one who lacks sufficient command of English to better express himself?"

(1) The term *husky* is said to be a corrupted contraction of *Eskimo*, the word meaning *an Eskimo*, *the Eskimo language*, *the Eskimo dog*. As you are no doubt aware, the Eskimo dog is especially husky. Originally the Indians were greatly afraid of the Eskimos, whom they called *huskies*. The term has no relation to *huskiness* of voice. (2) The name *Marion* is the form used in Scotland for the form *Marian* used in England. The names are diminutives of *Mary*, derived from the Hebrew *Marah*, bitterness, with the French diminutive suffix *-on*. *Marian* is derived from the Latin *Maria*, Mary, plus *-an*, and dates from 1578. The form *Marion* is a derivative of the French *Marionette* from *Marion*, a diminutive of *Mary*. Both forms have been in use several centuries, the latter especially in Scotland, where it was first used in 1620. (3) The expression *lantern-jawed* is figurative and refers to long, thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. The term dates from Langland's time (1362). Addison has rather an interesting use of the word in *The Spectator*, Number 173—"A ploughman being very lucky in a pair of long *lantern-jaws*, wrung his face into a hideous grimace." The expression is descriptive and has nothing whatever to do with likes or dislikes.

"T. O. H.," West Terre Haute, Ind.—"Is it correct to say '*two-foot* rule' and why?"

The rule is—"The second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized; thus, a *ten-foot* (not *ten-feet*) rule; a *three-story* house; a *two-mile* race." Therefore "*two-foot* rule" is correct.

"E. K.," Waterman, Ill.—The name *Pinero* is pronounced *pi-ner'o*—*i* as in *habit*, *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*. The name *Singe* is pronounced *sin*—*i* as in *hit*, *n* as *ng* in *sing*.

"L. B. W.," Pierceton, Ind.—"Which of the following forms is correct: *enclosed* or *inclosed; enclosure* or *inclosure?*"

Both forms are found frequently in literature, and *enclosed* can be traced back to the time of Chaucer, who used this form in 1386. Derived directly from the Old French *enclos* it came hence through the Latin *inclusus* from *in* and *claudo* "shut in."

"N. D.," New York City.—"Does one say 'Nine times three *are* twenty-seven' or 'Nine times three *is* twenty-seven'?"

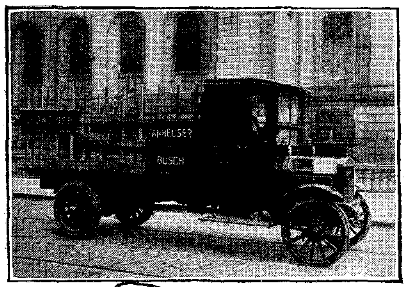
Whether we should say "Nine times three *are* twenty-seven" or "Nine times three *is* twenty-seven"; "Seven and five *are* (or *is*) twelve," depends upon whether the numbers are regarded as made up of so many separate factors, or simply as an aggregate.

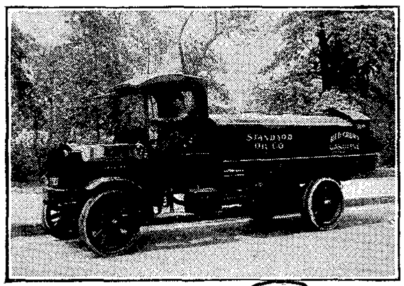
"W. G. M.," Atlanta, Ga.—"In reading two books by supposedly good authors I noticed the expression 'You *was*' (singular). Is this expression correctly used, and if so, what is the authority?"

You, as a singular in "You *was*," attained wide use, even literary, in the eighteenth century, but is now considered illiterate, *was* having long since been superseded by *were*, and *you* is always used with a plural construction in direct address.

"T. E. J.," New York City.—The word *calliope* is pronounced *ka-lai'o-pi*—*a* as in *fat*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *police*.

"T. M. R.," Richmond, Va.—The form *Mfrs.'* is correct for the plural possessive of the abbreviation for *Manufacturers'*.





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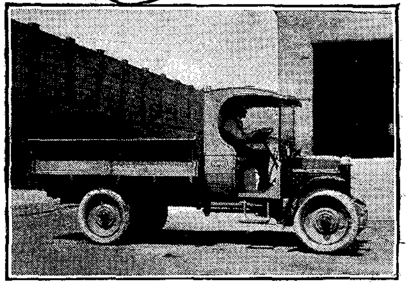

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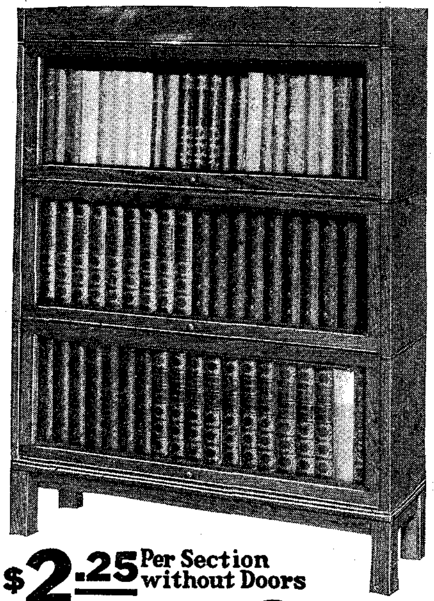

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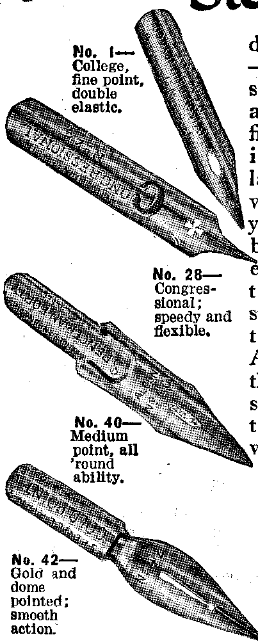
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Voiceless Voices.—Money talks, but the vocal chords of mark and ruble are paralyzed.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

Flivver Delegates?—What Henry Ford needs now is a plant capable of quantity production of convention delegates.—*Washington Post.*

Born to Trouble.—A man is but a worm of the dust—he comes along, wiggles about a while and finally some chicken gets him.—*Dry Goods Economist.*

High Cost of Shearing.—A New York Stock Exchange Seat sold for $82,000, but lamb's wool is always expensive.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

They Want to Move.—Speaking of our international relations, it seems as tho a lot of them would like to come over and live with us.—*New York American.*

Necessary Interim.—Most of the Americans who spent the summer in Europe have come home to make money enough to spend next summer in Europe.—*Washington Post.*

Slander!—Mr. Ernest Newman regards "The Rosary" as the world's worst song. This is a nasty blow for the authors of "*** ** **** ** *******."—*Punch (London).*

The Comic Muse.—Cables report that "Deutschland Ueber Alles" is again being sung in Germany's leading beer-halls. Very suitable place, we'd say, for comic songs.—*Cleveland News.*

Hard Question.—WILLIE—"Pa, teacher says we are here to help others."

PA—"Yes, that's so."

WILLIE—"Well, what are the others here for?"—*New Zealand Farmer.*

Deceiving Symptom.—"Are you a messenger boy?" asked the near-sighted man of a boy in the street.

"No, sir," was the indignant reply, "it's my sore toe that makes me walk so slowly."—*London Tit-Bits.*

When Jokes Were New

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man in days of yore
Could say when he had told a joke:
"I've heard that one before."
—*Wallaces' Farmer (Des Moines, Iowa).*

One at a Time.—Many ministers could, from personal experience, tell of strange names bestowed upon infants at their baptism, but few could equal the following story recently told by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. A mother who was on the lookout for a good name for her child, saw on the door of a building the word "Nosmo." It attracted her, and she decided that she would adopt it. Some time later, passing the same building, she saw the name "King" on another door. She thought the two would sound well together, and so the boy was baptized "Nosmo King Smith." On her way home from the church where the baptism had taken place, she passed the building again. The two doors on which she had seen the names were now closed together, and what she read was not "Nosmo King, but "No Smoking."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

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